REPORT ON POPULAR EDUCATION

IN THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,

FOR THE YEAR

1875-76,

BY

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DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, PUNJAB.

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Proceedings of the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home Department,—
No. 702, dated Lahore, 23rd February 1877.

READ—

Report on Popular Education in the Punjab and its Dependencies, for the year 1875-76, furnished by Major W. R. M. Holroyd, Director of Public Instruction, received on 6th February 1877.

REMARKS.—The report has, as usual, been received from the Director exceedingly late, but the reason, which is explained to be the great sickness prevalent at Lahore and the difficulty of getting work executed by the press to which the report was entrusted, must on this occasion be accepted as sufficient. The lateness of the report makes it unnecessary for the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor to review it at any length, seeing that the report on the administration of the Punjab, which has been sometime issued, and in the compilation of which the statistics of the present Educational Report were largely used, has very fully discussed the educational questions of the year, and has touched on all those points which ordinarily would require treatment in the departmental review.

2. Since, however, the Administration Report was written, three measures have been carried out, which will affect very materially and, the Lieutenant-Governor trusts, beneficially the future prospects of education in the Punjab.

The first and the most important of these is the creation of an University in the Province under the orders of the Governor-General in Council; the Punjab University College having been raised on the 1st January 1877 to this status, and empowered to confer degrees. The details of this measure, which it is understood will be considered in the Legislative Department, have not yet been settled; but its effect on education will be undoubtedly great. The dual system of examination, which has been so often pointed out by the Lieutenant-Governor to be productive of the greatest inconvenience, and whereby students were compelled to present themselves for the examinations of the Calcutta University and of the Punjab University College, whose standard and method differred materially, has been abolished, and the Upper Provinces of India will be able to show if the desire for a high university training is as general in them as in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

A large addition has been made to the Senate of the University from among those gentlemen, Native and European, who were most competent to advise the Government on educational matters; the Senate forming, under the original sanction to the University College, a consulting body in all matters of education, including the primary education of the Province.

The second measure of importance has been the abolition of the Delhi College and the amalgamation of its upper classes with those of the Lahore Government College. The reasons which have induced the Lieutenant-Governor to carry out this measure have been recorded in detail in a resolution published in the *Government Gazette* of the 15th Instant, and need not be recapitulated here, further than to observe that the amalgamation followed almost naturally on the creation of the University, making it indispensable to so strengthen the college teaching staff as to ensure the possibility of students obtaining the best form of English education. This was only possible by a transfer of the Delhi professors to Lahore, as financial considerations forbade any absolute increase of the staff.

The third measure, intimately connected with the other two, is the amalgamation of the higher classes of the normal schools and their concentration at Lahore in a central training school, presided over by an experienced English master, the training of vernacular masters, as heretofore, being conducted under native teachers at Ráwalpindi, Lahore and Delhi. The necessity for this measure was chiefly found in the policy declared by the Government of India that masters of district schools should, as far as possible, be supplied from

natives of the country and not from Europeans. It thus became imperative to improve the class of native teachers of district schools, and this can only be done by providing them with higher education, the cost of which was met by corresponding reduction elsewhere.

The Lieutenant-Governor has every confidence that this measure, the details of which have not been finally settled, will ensure a constant supply of highly trained native school-masters.

3. It will be convenient here to insert the table in the Summary of the Administration Report, showing the educational statistics of the last 5 years.

Year.	Number of Educational Institutions.		Daily average attendance.		Educational Income.				Total.
	Government.	Aided.	At Government schools.	At aided schools.	From Provincial Services.	From Local Rates.	From Municipal grants.	From other sources.	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72 ...	1,325	547	49,997	21,646	6,93,818	...	...	2,16,337	9,10,155
1872-73 ...	1,298	486	57,371	20,825	6,74,459	...	...	2,16,200	8,90,659
1873-74 ...	1,422	499	56,824	21,956	6,73,182	2,66,293	16,493	2,89,290	12,45,258
1874-75 ...	1,519	502	65,573	22,718	8,24,082	3,57,423	75,269	2,50,846	15,07,620
1875-76 ...	1,585	480	71,858	22,423	7,93,091	4,12,772	83,255	1,83,908	14,72,936

4. The results of the year the Lieutenant-Governor considers highly satisfactory. The increase in the number of educational institutions, although satisfactory, is not so marked in the past year as hitherto, and the reason for this is probably found in the fact that the District and Municipal Committees have reached their limit of expenditure in this department, and the future increase in the number of schools must be chiefly looked for in the increasing desire for education and the greater willingness on the part of the well-to-do classes to pay a fair share of its cost. Except in primary schools the sincerity of the desire for education may very fairly be tested by the amount of fees which are collected.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the formation of District Committees, with authority to expend funds collected under the Local Rates Act, has had a beneficial influence on the progress of primary education, and that generally these Committees, as also Municipal Committees, have shown a very laudable desire to improve, as far as their funds permitted, the quality of the education in their several districts and towns.

6. The remarks in the review on the Delhi and Lahore Colleges, the first that the students in the former are entirely confined to the city of Delhi, while the latter draws its students from all parts of the Province, furnish an additional argument, were any required, for the absorption of the higher classes of the Delhi College with those of Lahore which alone appears to possess the character of a really provincial institution.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor is unable to concur altogether with the suggestion of the Director that a larger attendance might be secured in the higher college classes were Government to rule that certain appointments were only open to men who had passed the B. A. or M. A. Examinations of the Calcutta University, or the corresponding examination at Lahore. It would be, His Honor considers, unadvisable for Government to so strictly fetter its discretion in appointing to any post men whom it considers otherwise eligible. That the Government is anxious to provide for the more distinguished students of the colleges is amply proved by many recent appointments to lucrative administrative and judicial appointments; but all that the Government can fairly do in this direction has been done by providing a preliminary test for entrance into the Government service, which will exclude men who have not received the usual elements of a liberal education. On the result of this measure, which

has been in force for some time, the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to receive a special report.

8. With the Director, His Honor regrets to notice the loss which the department has sustained during the past year in the death of Mr. Lindsay, Officiating Principal of the Lahore College, and Mr. Beddy, Head Master of the Delhi District School, both excellent officers and respected within and without the department.

9. The work of the Government schools of the higher class is considered creditable,—thirty candidates for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University passing out of 58 who presented themselves, and 52 out of 76 candidates for the entrance of the Punjab University College.

This is a considerable improvement over the numbers of the previous year.

10. His Honor is glad to observe the attempts made to teach in the Delhi, Hoshiárpur, Amritsar, Gujrát and Ludhiána schools, drawing and surveying; and the latter school is specially noted as having been foremost in sending vernacular students to Roorkee. Any system of special instruction such as this, fitting students for employment in scientific professions, should be in every way encouraged, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Senate of the University, in communication with the Director, will endeavour to provide sufficient facilities for instruction in engineering in connection with the Government College, and with reference to the examinations of the Punjab University, in that subject.

11. The number of primary schools has risen from 1,218 with 59,984 boys, to 1,264 with 61,131 boys; and the Lieutenant-Governor is especially pleased to observe that the frontier districts are showing a greater desire for education; that the progress in Hazára has been continued; and that in Peshawar and in the districts of the Deraját a real desire for education appears to have sprung up.

12. It is observed that the difficulty of aiding indigenous schools, specially in frontier districts, the desirability of which has been so often impressed in reviews of Educational Reports, is found, as indeed was anticipated, chiefly to lie in the absence of eligible schools to aid; but the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that this important point may not be lost sight of, and that the Department will, in consultation with the civil authorities, continue to endeavour to utilise and develop, so far as may be possible, the existing educational institutions of the country, and enlist on the side of the Government, and an improved form of education, the teachers of indigenous schools, whether attached to Hindu or Muhammadan religious institutions, or separate from them. The Punjab University by furnishing, through the Oriental College attached to it, teachers for these indigenous schools, may well assist in this important work.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above remarks be printed and circulated with the report as usual.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor,

LEPEL GRIFFIN,

Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab.

REPORT

ON

POPULAR EDUCATION

IN THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

FOR THE YEAR 1875-76.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Statistics of institutions supported from Provincial Services.

1. During the year under report the number of Government institutions has increased from 1,518 containing 84,160 scholars on the rolls, to 1,585 with 87,554. Aided institutions have, however, fallen from 502 with 28,882 pupils, to 480 containing 27,730 pupils. On the whole, there has been an increase of 45 institutions and of 2,242 pupils.

The number of students in the colleges has increased from 88 to 113. In schools of the middle class, the number of scholars has risen from 15,458 to 18,132; in schools of the lower class from 60,390 to 61,703; in female schools from 3,318 to 3,374; in normal schools from 280 to 297. There has been a slight decrease in the number of pupils in schools of the higher class from 432 to 416, and in jail schools the number has fallen from 4,194 to 3,431. The school of Industrial Art which was established during the year, has 88 scholars on the rolls.

Expenditure from Provincial Services.

2. The expenditure from Provincial Services, exclusive of buildings and grants for buildings, endowments, libraries and the Punjab University College has risen from Rs. 6,20,757 to Rs. 6,37,625. The total expenditure, including these items, has fallen from Rs. 7,67,825 to Rs. 7,34,989. Of this, the sum of Rs. 6,69,184 was debited to the educational grant and Rs. 65,805 to the Public Works Department.

Budget provision from various sources.

3. In the budget for 1875-76, provision was made for an expenditure of Rs. 6,56,700 from Provincial Services; Rs. 43,700* from the General Local Fund and Rs. 3,58,218 from district funds or

* Exclusive of Rs. 6,300 for Patwaris schools which are not under the control of the Department.

Rs. 10,58,618 in all. The Accountant General estimated that there would be a total saving of about Rs. 48,800 under the various heads of expenditure from the Provincial Services, and allowance was made for this saving in fixing the assignment for the year. For expenditure on jail schools, amounting to Rs. 5,871, there was no provision in the Educational budget.

Savings effected.

The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,69,184 from Provincial Services, Rs. 38,518 from the General Local Fund and Rs. 3,12,475 from district funds. The expenditure from Provincial Services has exceeded budget provision by Rs. 12,483, the amount by which the actual net savings, after meeting the expenditure on jail schools, fall short of the savings for which allowance was made in fixing the budget assignment. There has been a net saving of Rs. 5,182 from the General Local Fund and of Rs. 45,743 from district funds.

Heads of expenditure.

The principal heads of expenditure are as follows:—

Direction	Rs.	42,784
Patronage of Literature ...	„	6,354
Inspection	„	1,23,248
Colleges	„	49,432
School of Art	„	10,056
District Schools	„	1,56,963
Normal Schools	„	19,425
Jail Schools	„	5,871
Grants-in-aid	„	1,88,494
Rewards	„	7,641
Book Depôt	„	56,921
Miscellaneous	„	1,995
TOTAL RUPEES		6,69,184

Income and expenditure.

The Book Depôt realized Rs. 67,345 by sales during the year, miscellaneous work performed by the Press, &c.; and the fees credited to Government amounted to Rs. 16,574, so that the actual expenditure from Provincial Services, after deducting the income, was Rs. 5,85,264.

Government Colleges.

4. There are two Government Colleges, situated at Lahore and Delhi. They contain students who have passed the entrance examination of the Calcutta University or of the Punjab University College. There is also an Oriental College maintained by the Punjab University College; to this a school department is attached. The students devote the greater part of their time to the study of Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit.

5. District schools comprise either two or three departments, lower, middle, and, in some cases, upper. English is taught in the two latter, which are supported mainly from the Provincial Services. The lower departments, which comprise frequently a number of branch schools, are supported for the most part on the grant-in-aid system. The upper department of each school, whether held in the same building as the middle school or located in a separate house, is treated as a school complete in itself. Hence, in the return of Government schools of the higher class, are shewn only students who have passed the "middle school examination," which is a leaving examination for middle schools and an entrance examination for higher schools.

District schools.

District schools, higher class.

There are six district schools of the higher class, besides two vernacular high schools.

District schools, middle class.

There are 143 Government schools of the middle class, of which 25 are the middle departments of district schools. In these, and in the Anglo-Arabic school at Delhi, are included only boys who have gone through the lower school and passed the lower school examination.

There are 14 Anglo-Vernacular middle schools, in which the vernacular teachers are paid from local funds, and the English teachers are supported on the grant-in-aid system, and 108 vernacular middle schools. In the return of these schools the boys of the lower department are included.

6. There are 9 aided schools of the higher class ; 8 of these are supported by missions, and one is the Bishop Cotton's school, Simla, and there are 35 Anglo-Vernacular and 9 vernacular aided schools of the middle class. Of the 37 Anglo-Vernacular schools, 20 belong to different missions. Most of the other middle schools are under the management of Government officers. In the schools of the higher and middle class are included boys in every stage of advancement.

Aided schools of the higher and middle class.

There are 1,271 Government schools of the lower class. These are, with very few exceptions, primary schools maintained from local funds. Aided lower schools are 198 in number. The majority are lower departments and branches of district schools or branches of mission schools.

Government and aided schools, lower class.

Arrangement of classes and departments in Government schools.

7. The accompanying scheme shows the arrangement of classes and departments in Government schools :—

	9th class	Upper school, Anglo-Vernacular or vernacular.
	8th class	
	7th class	
	6th class	Middle school, Anglo-Vernacular or vernacular.
	5th class	
	4th class	
Primary school vernacular.	3rd class	
	2nd class	Lower school, vernacular.
	1st class	

It is, as I remarked in my last report, an evident defect in this classification that the classes of primary and middle schools overlap each other. This, and other faults in the existing system, will be remedied ; but it is desirable to make no change till the Supreme Government shall have determined the forms of statistical returns that are to be submitted in future : this question is still under consideration.

Results of examinations.

8. The general results for the past two years of the principal examinations by which a student's progress is periodically tested, will be seen from the following table :—

	No. who passed in 1874-75.	No. who passed in 1875-76.
Lower school examination	7,147	7,412
Primary school examination	1,650	1,810
Middle school examination, Anglo-Vernacular	112	104
Do. Do. Do. Vernacular	130	107
Entrance examination, Calcutta University	42	54
Do. Do. Punjab University College...	59	71*
F. A. examination, Calcutta University	11	8
Proficiency examination, Punjab University College	8	3
B. A. examination, Calcutta University	2	3
High Proficiency examination, Punjab University College	3	4
M. A. examination, Calcutta University	1	1

These results are on the whole satisfactory. In the middle school examination, the failures were chiefly in arithmetic, in which subject the test was made considerably more difficult than in previous years.

* Exclusive of one successful candidate from Oudh.

SECTION I.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Circles of inspection.

9. The circles of inspection are distributed as shewn below :—

Circles.	*Divisions.*
Lahore.	Lahore.
	Amritsar.
	Jullundur.
Umballa.	Umballa.
	Delhi.
	Hissár.
Ráwalpindi.	Ráwalpindi.
	Pesháwur.
Mooltan.	Mooltan.
	Deraját.

An Inspector of Schools is attached to each Circle, and an Assistant Inspector to the Lahore and Umballa Circles. The Lahore Circle contains a very much larger number of schools and pupils than the others, and proposals are about to be submitted to Government with the view of effecting a better distribution of work.

Changes among Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors.

10. Mr. C. W. W. Alexander held charge of the Lahore Circle during the year. In May 1875, Mr. J. Harvey was appointed to officiate as Assistant Inspector of Schools in the room of Mr. Mackintosh who was superannuated. No successor has been appointed to Mrs. Mackintosh the late Inspectress. Mr. and Mrs. Mackintosh were chiefly engaged in two districts, Siálkot and Jullundur, where the majority of female schools are situated. This arrangement was not calculated to economise the work of inspection, and considerable advantage has resulted from the change. The girls' schools have of course suffered from the withdrawal of Mrs. Mackintosh's superintendence, but some new light has been thrown upon their condition through the Inspector's visits.

Mr. J. Sime, Principal of the Delhi College, held charge of the Umballa Circle; Mr. Pearson of the Ráwalpindi Circle, and Mr. Thompson of the Mooltan Circle, throughout the year; and Mr. Clarke continued to fill the post of Assistant Inspector, Umballa Circle.

Subordinate inspection.

11. Every district, with the exception of Simla, is provided with a subordinate Inspecting Officer. Those who receive an income of Rs. 100 per mensem and upwards, are styled District Inspectors, the others are called Chief Muharrirs. In the Kohát district, where there are very few schools, the Persian teacher of the district school has since April last discharged also the duties of Chief Muharrir. There were, at the close of the year, 14 District Inspectors and 16 Chief Muharrirs, and measures for raising the number of District Inspectors to 20 and improving the position and prospects of officers of both these classes are still under the consideration of Government. The efficiency of the primary schools depends to a very great extent on the efficiency of the Subordinate Inspecting Officers; and it is therefore a matter of great importance that these appointments should be rendered sufficiently attractive to induce really good men to accept them.

Inspector's report on subordinate inspecting staff, Lahore Circle.

In the Lahore Circle, Munshi Yúsaf Alí, the District Inspector of Jullundur and the Imám Ulla, the Chief Muharrir of Gujranwala, are specially commended. The following remarks are from the Inspector's report :—

"The death of Bábú Purtáb Singh, a much respected and valuable officer, caused a vacancy which has been filled by Muhammad Yúsaf Alí, formerly District Inspector of Lahore. Yúsaf Alí has already proved himself thoroughly efficient, and is able to maintain a good position among the people with whom he comes in contact.

"Maulavi Karím-ud-dín, the District Inspector of Amritsar, has been diligent in his work. He is an old servant of the department, and bears a high reputation as a scholar, but probably he no longer possesses the bodily activity required in a District Inspector; otherwise, this district would scarcely be so far behind some which are less favourably circumstanced. It is right, however, to mention that most of the schools were visited by the Deputy Commissioner himself, whose report is more favorable than that of the Assistant Inspector.

"The heavy losses and sickness caused by an excessive rain-fall would account for impeded progress in the Lahore district, but another reason may be the removal of the former District Inspector. His successor, Kirpá Rám, is highly commended by the Deputy Commissioner, but he is probably too young and inexperienced to exercise all the influence of his predecessor.

"The chief school Muharrir of Gujranwalla, Imámullá, has worked most industriously and the prospects of the district are generally good, notwithstanding a good deal of apathy or hostility in the Bar."

Inspector's report on subordinate inspecting staff, Umballa Circle.

Regarding the subordinate inspecting staff of the Umballa Circle, Mr. Sime writes as follows :—

"The visitation of the District Inspectors and Chief Muharrirs was satisfactory for all the districts, excepting Karnál and Rohtak. There is now less of hurrying through the schools,

although, in the smaller districts, a greater fraction of each month might yet be spent, with profit, away from the head-quarters. In the larger districts where it is impossible to visit all the schools in the quarter, it is, I think, still desirable to complete the circuit in that time, making sure always to visit the bad schools.

"I found all that had been said of Lála Baldeo Sahai, District Inspector of Gurgáon, true of his work for the past year. He is thoroughly acquainted with the condition of his schools and has these entirely in hand. He is a good manager and a skilful examiner, and adding, as he does, to these qualities, amazing enthusiasm, I consider him altogether an excellent District Inspector. The same may be said of Ghulám Husain, the District Inspector of Ludhiána. He is a thoroughly efficient officer, and has, Mr. Clarke thinks, succeeded in making his district the best in this circle. Mr. Clarke says of him 'I have no where seen such thorough acquaintance with the district and the idiosyncrasies of the people as he possesses; and this is brought to bear on his work in such a manner that he not only secures his point, but generally carries with him, at the same time, the good will of the people.' I was well pleased with the work of Lálá Nand Kishor, B. A. of the Umballa district. He had carried out most of my suggestions of the previous year, and wants only time to work his schools into a thorough state of efficiency.

"Lála Pirbhú Dial of the Delhi district had a great difficulty to contend with in the transition state of his schools; yet he performed his duties with such tact as to have raised the attendance by about 25 per cent.

"Munshi Iláhi Baksh, as already noted, joined the Karnál district in November last. The state of the schools had gone from bad to worse, and the appointment of a thoroughly efficient and active officer was greatly required. You sent Munshi Iláhi Baksh from Amritsar, and a better man, I consider, could scarcely have been chosen. He is a man of very active habits, of good sense, and of keen insight, and before my inspection of the district in February, had well realized the state of matters.

"The work of Lálá Jumna Dás of the Rohtak district was not satisfactory. He seems to have visited his schools only on very rare occasions, and Mr. Clarke calculates that the primary schools generally have not been visited more than thrice in two years, whilst several, remotely situated, have not been visited at all. This is a highly unsatisfactory state of matters. For the insufficiency of the work done during the first quarter of the year, I had to reprove the Chief Muharrir, and since then, no returns have been submitted.

"Mr. Clarke was well satisfied with the work both of Pandit Ganga Sahai of Hissár, and of Munshi Beli Rám of Sirsa."

Inspector's report on subordinate inspecting staff, Rawalpindi Circle.

The District Inspector of Gujrát and the Chief Muharrirs of the Ráwalpindi Circle are favorably reported of by Mr. Pearson, who writes:—

"Maulavi Ahmad Hasan of Gujrát has worked steadily and carried out his instructions. Munshi Bhagwán Dás of Ráwalpindi continues to exercise an excellent influence over the schools of this district; Mirza Ismail of Peshawar has worked well; Alím-ud-dín of Jhelum, diligently and successfully; Nawáb Mirzá of Shahpur has been industrious, and has given satisfaction, but he has displayed no initiative talent; Azíz-ud-dín of Hazára is to be commended for having worked successfully under difficulties."

In the Mooltán Circle there are still two District Inspectors and five Chief Muharrirs. With the exception of the District Inspector of Dera Gházi Khán, who has been dismissed, they are reported to have inspected their districts regularly, but the information given as to the manner in which they have performed their duties is meagre and insufficient. Mr. Thompson writes thus:—

Inspector's report on subordinate inspecting staff, Mooltan Circle.

"The subordinate inspecting staff of the circle still consists as before, of two District Inspectors and five Chief Muharrirs; and amongst them the only change that has taken place during the year is the dismissal of the District Inspector of the Dera Ghazi Khan schools, who was suspended from his duties at the beginning of the year, and the appointment in his post of the son of one of the Tahsildárs of the district. These District Inspectors and Chief Muharrirs have inspected their districts regularly."

12. The Local Committees of public instruction continue, as a rule, to do very little. In the Lahore circle, however, the Local Committees of Battála, Hoshiárpur, and Ferozepore are very favorably reported on. In the Umballa circle the members of the Jagádhri and Rupar Committees take a very warm interest in the district schools of their respective towns, and were a great stand by and help to them during the year. In other towns, though occasionally individual members have shewn an interest in the cause, the Committees exist only in name. In the Ráwalpindi circle, school Committees have been as inactive as usual, and Mr. Pearson observes that with the "Municipal Committee to assist branch shools and the District Committee to take an intelligent interest in education generally, the appointment of special Committees of Public Instruction would appear superfluous. The Pesháwur Municipal Committee has subscribed liberally for the maintenance of an aided school in that city."

Local Committees of public instruction.

13. In reviewing the annual report for 1872-73, it was observed by Government that one of the advantages that would result from relieving Tahsildárs from the existing pressure of judicial work would be the possibility of insisting upon their paying greater attention to the supervision of village schools. They continue, however, as a rule, to shew little interest in their educational duties, though they do in many districts visit the schools occasionally, and the Tahsildárs of the Ráwalpindi district are specially commended. On this subject, Mr. Sime offers the following remarks:—

Tahsildárs.

"In most of the districts the majority of the schools had been visited by the Tahsildárs. This was especially the case in the Rohtak, Sirsa, and Gurgáon districts; least so in the Delhi district. There is a general impression amongst Tahsildárs that their chief duty to the schools is to visit them now and again *so as to examine the classes;* and I am convinced that this

idea keeps many of them away from the schools. There is nothing wrong in a Tahsildár's examining the classes, if he has a mind to do so, but that is by no means an essential part of his duty. It is enough if his visits are frequent, so frequent as to leave the impression that his eye is on the schools, that, at least, he considers the matter an important part of his duty, and has a care for its success. The curtailment of the judicial work of the Tahsildárs should leave them more time to do this, and there is one district in this circle in which they are now absolutely required to be in camp for a certain number of days every month and to give special attention, amongst other things, to their schools.

"The example seems a good one."

SECTIONS II AND III.

UNIVERSITIES AND GOVERNMENT COLLEGES.

Results of the Calcutta University examination.

14. For the Master of Arts examination of the Calcutta University there was one candidate who passed; for the B. A. examination there were 11 candidates, of whom 3 passed; for the First Arts examination 15, of whom 8 passed, and for the Entrance examination 101, of whom 54 passed. In the latter examination, 30 students from Government schools, 5 from the Bishop Cotton School, 17 from mission schools, 1 from the Oriental College, and a private student, were successful. In the previous year, 1 student passed the M. A. examination; 2 the B. A. examination, 11 the First Arts examination, and 42 the Entrance examination. The most noteworthy fact in connexion with the examination is the increase in the number of successful candidates for the Entrance examination from Government schools, from 10 in 1873-74 and 19 in 1874-75, to 30 in 1875-76.

Punjab University College.

15. The Punjab University accounts are made up for the Calendar year. At the close of 1875, the endowment fund amounted to Rs. 3,35,552. The income is made up of the interest of money invested, fees and subscriptions, and a Government grant of Rs. 21,000. During the year 1875, the income amounted to Rs. 46,756, or, including the balance in hand of Rs. 20,166 at the beginning of the year, to Rs. 66,922. The expenditure was Rs. 51,847.

Results of the Punjab University College examinations.

16. The Punjab University College holds examinations in Arts, corresponding with those of the Calcutta University, in Oriental languages and literature, in law, in medicine, and in civil engineering. The Entrance examination and the Proficiency in Arts examination, which corresponds with the First Arts examination of the Calcutta University, are held both in English and in the vernacular. For the High Proficiency in Arts examination, English is compulsory.

For the Entrance examination of 1875, held in November, 159 candidates presented themselves; of these, 117 went up in English, and 42 in the vernacular. Of the former, 66 passed and 9* of the latter. There were 13 candidates for the Proficiency in Arts examination, of whom 11 went up in English and 2 in the vernacular; of the former, 3 passed, in the vernacular all failed. Twelve candidates went up for the High Proficiency examination of whom 4 passed.

For the Oriental examination in Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian there were 168 candidates, of whom 67 passed; 2 the higher and 8 the lower examination in Sanskrit; 2 the higher, 2 the middle and 7 the lower in Arabic; and 6 the higher, 7 the middle and 33 the lower in Persian.

For the first examination in law there were 6 candidates, of whom 4 passed; and for the final examination there were 4 candidates, none of whom were successful. For the first examination in medicine, 4 out of 6 candidates were successful, and in the final examination, 5 out of 6. There were 8 candidates for the Hakim and Baid examination, of whom 5 passed. For the first examination in engineering there were 7 candidates, of whom 3 passed.

17. The Oriental College maintained by the Punjab University College was placed, in July 1875, under the charge of Pundit Jawála Náth who acted as Superintendent until the close of the year. Since that time, Dr. Leitner has become the Honorory Superintendent.

The Oriental College at Lahore.

At the end of the official year, the Oriental College contained three Arabic, three Persian and four Sanskrit classes. The two highest classes in each branch were considered to belong to the College department and the rest of the students to the school department. To enter the College department, a student must possess certain attainments in Arabic, Persian or Sanskrit, but it is not essential that he should have passed the entrance examination of the Punjab University College, or even that he should have any knowledge of arithmetic, history or geography. The Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit classes were taught these languages three hours daily. For instruction in mathematics, history and geography, there were two 'entrance classes,' taught through the medium of Urdu and two through the medium of Hindi. There were also three students who were reading for the Proficiency examination through the medium of Urdú, and three through the medium of Hindi; whilst one student was learning through the medium of Hindi the mathematical subjects laid down for the Proficiency examination. These seven men appeared to absorb the whole time of such teachers as are really competent to give instruction in mathematics, history and geography. The same students

Arrangement of classes and subjects of study in the Oriental College.

* Including one successful candidate from the province of Oudh.

who attend the Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit classes for three hours in the morning, attend the other classes for two or three hours in the afternoon. English also is taught for one hour daily, as an optional subject.

Arabic and Sanskrit classes.

The Arabic classes contained 28 students, the Persian classes 49, and the Sanskrit classes 29 students. All the students of the Arabic classes and the majority of those in the Persian and Sanskrit classes, receive scholarships varying in value from Rs. 10 to Rs. 2 per mensem. There were, however, in the Sanskrit department 6, and in the Persian department 17, students to whom scholarships had not yet been awarded.

Ignorance of new comers.

New comers, when they first enter the institution, are generally ignorant of arithmetic, history and geography, but possess more or less knowledge of Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit or Hindí. Their attainments are, however, often of a very low order. Five boys who had lately joined the Sanskrit department, for example, were unable to spell the commonest Hindí words correctly. Many of the new comers on the Persian side, including several to whom small scholarships had been awarded, shewed a great ignorance of Urdú and their dictation though not so bad as on the Hindí side, was inferior to that of an average village school boy.

Oriental classes efficiently taught.

Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit appear to be taught efficiently, though the results of the examinations in Arabic and Sanskrit were less successful during the year under report than in the previous year. In 1874-75, five students passed the highest Arabic examination and ten the middle and lower examinations. During 1875-76, four students passed the lowest Arabic examination, and one of the teachers the highest examination. For the Sanskrit examination, there were only 4 successful candidates, against 13 in the previous year. In Persian, however, 25 students have been successful,—17 in the lower, 4 in the middle and 4 in the higher examination, whereas only 16 passed in the previous year.

System of instruction in mathematics, history and geography defective.

The system of instruction in mathematics, history and geography is not satisfactory. The students of the Oriental classes learn these subjects in the afternoon, as I have already explained. Of the 78 students attending the Arabic and Persian department, only three have advanced beyond the entrance classes and these classes are not taught efficiently.* Under the present system, boys, often imperfectly acquainted

* These classes are taught on the Urdú side by two men, formerly themselves students of the Oriental College. One has passed the Proficiency, the other the Entrance, examination of the Punjab University College in the vernacular. The former appears to be intelligent and industrious, and might, with proper training, make a good teacher. He does not, however, understand how to manage a class, and his attempt to give a lesson in geography with the help of a globe was lamentable. He and his class had learnt many names by heart, but he did not understand the subject. All the information he could give his class regarding Rome and Rúm (Turkey) was that the former is a town and the latter a country, and that Rome used to be more populous in former times than it is at present.

with Persian and even with Urdú, are expected in two years to prepare for the Entrance examination,—that is, to learn in two years, from incompetent teachers, subjects that would occupy their attention for many years if they attended a Government school. The result is that nearly all fail to pass the Entrance examination. Thus, in 1874-75, 21 failed out of 24, and in 1875-76, 13 failed out of 14. It is true that the student who passed on the last occasion did extremely well, gaining in fact the highest place in the examination, but this must have been due to previous knowledge or to his own talent and not to the system.* The Ludhiána Vernacular High School, it may be observed, sent up 12 candidates, of whom 8 passed the Entrance examination in the vernacular. The Oriential College also sent up three unsuccessful candidates to the Proficiency in Arts examination.

Parentage of students.

I made some enquiries regarding the parentage of the students, and I found that about three-fifths of those in the Arabic and Persian classes were "*Naykari peshas*;" then came traders and shopkeepers, including several weavers and a butcher, whilst there were seven sons of agriculturists and five of Hakíms The expectation that the College would be attended chiefly by learned Maulvis and Pandits, who would return after receiving a scientific training to their hereditary occupation as teachers, has not been realized.

Classes from whom students may be drawn.

There are three classes of men who might, as it appears to me, derive much benefit from an Oriental College organized so as to meet their requirements. First, learned Arabic and Sanskrit scholars who have been brought up entirely on the native system; secondly, College students who know English well and have taken honors in Arabic or Sanskrit, and who, if they were induced to continue their Oriental studies, might be able to make valuable contributions to Philological science; and thirdly, young men who have received a good vernacular education. It is, I think, to be regretted that the College is not recruited from one or other of all of these classes.

Reforms how to be effected.

If any reforms should be attempted, the feelings of the native members of the senate must no doubt be consulted. Probably, however, they would not object to the establishment of a class of science and engineering; and it is certain that, if such a class were efficiently conducted and a certain number of scholarships of moderate value were attached to it, it would be highly popular and there would be no lack of candidates from all parts of the Province.

* This student also passed the entrance examination of the Calcutta University and was educated in the Lahore Mission School. He was prepared to pass the Calcutta University entrance examination two years ago, but owing to his not having attained the age of 16 years, he was not admitted.

LAHORE COLLEGE.

STAFF :—

DR. C. R. STULPNAGEL, *Officiating Principal.*
BABU SASI BHUSHAN MUKARJI, M. A., *Officiating Professor.*
J. D. STAINES, ESQ., *Officiating Assistant Professor.*
MAULAVI MUHAMMAD HUSAIN, *Assistant Professor of Arabic.*
PANDIT BHAGWAN DAS, *Teacher of Sanskrit.*

Government College, Lahore.

18. At the beginning of the year Mr. Lindsay was officiating as Principal of the College. In June 1875, he obtained leave on sick certificate and embarked at Bombay with his wife and children in the ill fated "Coromandel," which is believed to have foundered at sea with all on board. On Mr. Lindsay's departure, Dr. Stulpnagel was appointed to officiate as Principal, and held charge of the College until the 18th March, when he was relieved by Dr. Leitner.

Mr. Lindsay.

Mr. Lindsay's death under such melancholy circumstances is much to be deplored; and his loss will be greatly felt in the department. The following extract is from the report of Dr. Stulpnagel who succeeded him :—

"Mr. Lindsay had succeeded Dr. Leitner in February 1873, and since then he had devoted his whole energy to keeping up the high position of the College. An able scholar, a painstaking tutor, a strict disciplinarian, and, moreover, a friend to all his pupils, who were in consequence greatly attached to him, the College has sustained a heavy loss by his untimely death,—a loss which it will take long to fill up. It is chiefly owing to the thoroughly satisfactory character of his arrangements and teaching that I have been able to carry on the College work with the results now placed before you, in spite of the many difficulties arising from the want of a sufficient staff."

Staff of the College.

Bábu Sasi Bhúshan Mukarji, late Officiating Assistant Professor in the Delhi College, has been nominated to the substantive post of Assistant Professor at Lahore; from June 1875 to March 1876 he acted as Professor in the Lahore College; Lálá Luchman Dás and Mr. Staines each held the officiating appointment of Assistant Professor for a short period; Maulvi Muhammed Husain, Assistant Arabic Professor and Pandit Bhagwán Dás have performed their duties satisfactorily.

Number of students in the College.

The Lahore College contained, at the close of the year, 67 students, being an increase of 18 since the close of the previous year. The average number on the rolls was 52 and the average attendance 41.

Results of University examinations.

For the M. A. examination of the Calcutta University there were no candidates last year; but Mul Ráj, who had passed the M. A. examination in the previous year, presented himself as a

candidate for the Prem Chand, Roy Chand studentship which is awarded every year by the Calcutta University to a Master of Arts. He passed in English and philosophy but failed in history. Dr. Stulpnagel hopes that better results will attend his efforts this year, should he read steadily till the time of the examination.

Three students went up for the B. A. examination of the Calcutta University and two passed, both being placed in the second division. One of them gained the Arnold silver medal which is awarded to the best B. A. of the year. There were four candidates for the High Proficiency in Arts examination of the Punjab University College. Two of these (including one student who passed the B. A. examination and one who failed in that examination) were successful.

Eight students went up for the First Arts examination, of whom 4 passed, 2 in the second, 2 in the third division. Seven of the students who went up for the First Arts examination presented themselves for the Proficiency examination of the Punjab University College. Only two, however, were successful and amongst those who failed are included two who passed the F. A. examination of the Calcutta University. Dr. Stulpnagel, judging from his personal acquaintance with the scholastic attainments of the candidates, is of opinion that two at least of those who failed in both examinations would have succeeded if they had concentrated their efforts and attempted only one.

Results of departmental examinations.

In the departmental examination of the 3rd and 1st year classes of the two Government Colleges, the Lahore students occupied the 2nd and 6th places in the former, and the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 17th and 20th places in the latter.

One student from the third year class has entered the Rurkee College; he stood first amongst all native candidates in the entrance examination of that Institution, and obtained a scholarship of Rs. 50 P. M. On the whole, the progress that has been made and the results of the various examinations are, I think, highly satisfactory.

Weakness of the College staff.

The work, during the time that Dr. Stulpnagel officiated as Professor, was so heavy, that he and all his staff were obliged to teach for five hours daily. The College staff was numerically stronger six years ago than it is at present. I was then able to attach two of the masters of District schools, as a temporary measure, to each of the Colleges. The requirements of the schools subsequently necessitated the re-transfer of three of these appointments. The fourth was converted into an Assistant Professorship

and a second Assistant Professorship was sanctioned from savings. Each of the Colleges has now, therefore, an Assistant Professor instead of two masters temporarily attached. The Delhi College has derived some assistance from one of the masters of the school who has given lectures in history, but this has not been practicable at Lahore, as the school is in a different building and the system of employing school masters in the College is not free from objection.

Arrangement of classes in the College.

The Lahore College now contains four classes of undergraduates, an M. A. class of three students, and a Master of Arts who is preparing for the Prem Chand, Roy Chand studentship. In the month of January, the first year class contained 44 students, but by the 31st March the number had fallen to 33, eleven students, who were disappointed in their hope of obtaining scholarships, having left. If the former number had been maintained, the class should, in order to secure efficient teaching, have been divided into two parts. The third, fourth, and fifth year classes are very small, but they occupy as much time as if they each contained 25 students. Excluding the classical language, every class requires at least four hours teaching daily, if the instruction is to be thoroughly effective. The fifth year class cannot possibly receive so much attention; but, if we allow only 4 hours for this class, and the M. A. reading for the studentship, the whole College would require 19 hours teaching, or if the lowest class were subdivided, 23. It is manifest that a Principal, one Professor and one Assistant are not sufficient for this work. An additional Assistant Professor would involve a very small outlay as compared with the expenses of the College, and would contribute greatly to the efficiency of the Institution.

Proposal for the appointment of an additional Assistant Professor negatived.

A proposal was recently submitted for the appointment of an additional Assistant Professor in each College, the expenditure being met from savings, but it has not received the sanction of Government.

Government no doubt spends a comparatively large sum on College education, but it secures a corresponding return. The great majority of College students obtain Government employment; and, if the Colleges were not maintained it would be necessary either to employ men who had received an inferior education or to import foreigners into the Province on much higher salaries.

Reasons why the College is insufficiently attended.

The difficulty of securing a good attendance in Government Colleges is due mainly to the system of early marriages, combined with the demand for men who know English to fill appointments in

the public service. Students are not well off, and they have families dependent on them. Their friends, not unnaturally under these circumstances, urge them to obtain employment as early as possible. Their school education is generally sufficient for this purpose; and hence few are able, without the aid of scholarships, to prosecute their studies at College. Of those again who enter College, few remain long.

Reasons for the small attendance at Colleges.

Dr. Stulpnagel has pointed out that the fourth year class, which contains now 3 students, consisted originally of 15, the next year it fell to 10, then to 5 and now to 3. This is accounted for by the fact that Lahore is the central market for employment in branches of the public service where an English education is essential; and hence College students, after reading for a year or two, possess exceptional advantages for obtaining employment of some emolument and trust.

A large attendance in the lower classes at Lahore could now be constantly maintained if more scholarships were available, and very fair attendance in the higher classes also would be secured at once, if Government were to rule that certain appointments should be held only by men who have passed the First Arts or B. A. or M. A. examination of the Calcutta University, or the corresponding examination of the Punjab University College.

Dr. Leitner draws attention to the fact that certificates in medicine and law granted by the Punjab University College confer the eligibility for nomination to certain appointments in the public service, whilst certificates in Arts carry no such value. In the absence of such an order, some few years must elapse before there is a good attendance in the higher classes. Competition, however, will bring about this result in time. When, from whatever cause, employment can no longer be obtained without having passed high examinations, the sacrifices requisite to enable men to remain at College must of necessity be made.

Provincial character of the Lahore College.

The following remarks regarding the provincial character of the Lahore College are from the report of Dr. Stulpnagel. The Lahore College draws its students from all parts of the Punjab proper, whereas the Delhi College is at present recruited almost entirely from the Government and mission schools in that city :—

"The Government College differs in some respects from all other similar Colleges. It is not merely a local institution, but essentially a provincial College. There are few large schools in the Punjab which are not represented by some students. The first year class, for

instance, contains pupils from the Lahore District and mission schools, the Amritsar District and mission schools, the Hoshiarpur, Gujrat and Dera Ghazi Khan District school, the Oriental College, the Jullundur, Rawalpindi, Gujranwalla and Ludhiana mission schools, besides private students from several other places. I think this speaks well of the popularity of the College."

Double system examination.

Dr. Stulpnagel and Dr. Leitner thus express their views regarding the double system of examinations now in force. I have no doubt that this system is hurtful to the students and detrimental to the progress of the Colleges; and that the results would be much better if the students were all prepared exclusively for one set of examinations or for the other. I do not, however, see how this evil can be avoided, except by empowering the Punjab University College to grant degrees; and this the Supreme Government will not consent to do, until it has full confidence in the examinations of the Punjab University College. I concur, therefore, with Dr. Leitner that students must be permitted to present themselves for both sets of examinations, at least for the present. Some slight changes, however, in the mathematical and Sanskrit examinations of the Punjab University College would tend to lessen the present inconvenience. Dr. Stulpnagel writes :—

"The present double system of examinations is still objectionable. The course of study obtaining in the College has certainly since the last few years been mainly that prescribed by the Calcutta University, as the Punjab University College has modified its scheme so as to avoid a double standard of teaching in the Punjab Colleges. Yet, since our students generally elect to present themselves for both the examinations, their attention is distracted, their powers exhausted, and the consequence is that many break down in one or both examinations. This being the case, it would be perhaps advisable to discourage, as much as possible, the present inclination of students, except in the case of those who enjoy a good physical constitution."

Dr. Leitner thus expresses his views :—

"In referring to this institution, I regret to find the same reluctance in dealing with the double system of examination and instruction which I had to contend with when I left India in 1873, although concessions have been made by the Punjab University College which assimilate its Arts Course to that of the Calcutta University. These concessions, whilst facilitating our task, have somewhat deprived the Punjab University College of its distinctive feature, that of teaching subjects instead of text books, and have, therefore, injured its prestige with students, who, at one University, can obtain a degree for passing precisely the same examination for which the other University has only a certificate to offer. Nor do the certificates in Arts confer the eligibility to nomination for the public service which they should, and which the certificates in other departments of the University, such as medicine and law actually do confer.

"I have ascertained that out of 80 men, 50 would go up for the Punjab University College, if they were compelled to select one University, and 30 for the Calcutta University. When I left Lahore, there was a far larger proportion in favor of the Local University. I am

inclined to 'leave well alone,' and to allow the present students, at all events, to go up for both Universities. Still, the bulk both of those who receive scholarships from the Punjab University College, and of the independent students (whose number had grown to 20 on the 31st March 1876) would prefer their own provincial University, but their number is decreasing every day, and unless the power of granting degrees is granted to the Punjab University College, even the attraction of scholarships will not suffice to induce men to study for the examinations of that institution."

DELHI COLLEGE.

STAFF :—

R. DICK ESQUIRE, M. A., *Officiating Principal.*
G. R. A. MACKAY, ESQUIRE, *Officiating Professor.*
BABU ISHAN CHANDAR GHOSE, *Officiating Assistant Professor.*
MAULAVI ZIYAUDDIN KHAN, *Assistant Professor of Arabic.*
PANDIT KASHI NATH KAṄTI, *Teacher of Sanskrit.*

Delhi College.

19. The number of students at the close of the year was 46, seven more than at the close of the previous year. The average number on the rolls was 40, and the average attendance 37.

College staff.

Mr. Dick officiated as Principal throughout the year, and Mr. Mackay for the greater part of that period as Professor; the latter gentleman has been appointed tutor to a native chief, and though his connexion with the department is not yet finally severed, it is probable that we shall lose his valuable services. Mr. Kennedy of the Bareilly school has succeeded him, as a temporary arrangement. Babu Sasi Bhushan Mukarji was transferred to Lahore in the early part of the year, and since then Mr. I. C. Ghose has officiated as Assistant Professor.

Results of University examinations.

For the M. A. examination there was one candidate who passed; for the B. A. of the Calcutta University examination there were eight, of whom only one passed; and for the High Proficiency examination of the Punjab University College there were eight candidates, of whom two passed. For the F. A. examination of the Calcutta University there were seven candidates, of whom two passed in the first, and two in second division, one of the former obtaining the second place amongst the candidates of the whole Presidency. For the Proficiency examination there were three candidates, of whom one passed.

In the departmental examination of the Colleges, the third year students at Delhi gained the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, and 9th places, and the first year students the 2nd, 4th, 7th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 18th, 19th and 21st places.

Results of departmental examination.

Regarding the results of the examinations, the Officiating Principal offers the following remarks :—

Principal's report on Calcutta University examinations.

"In the F. A. examination, four out of seven candidates passed, two in the 1st division and two in the 3rd. Of those in the 1st division Muhammad Ibrahim stood 2nd in the whole University and obtained the Duff scholarship in languages, a position never before attained by a Punjab student; the other, Kali Krishan Mukarkji stood 10th on the list. This examination was, therefore, in some respects exceedingly gratifying, though I expected one more at least to have passed. The result of the B. A. was entirely disappointing, only one out of eight candidates having passed, the others failing almost entirely in English and mathematics. The class was no doubt a weak one, but I had fair hopes of four or five being successful. It may be noted as an additional anomaly that Sheo Lal, a much better English scholar than the successful candidate, failed in that subject only in which he was supposed to be best—English.

"For the entrance examination, the school sent up 19 candidates, of whom 12 passed, two in the 1st division, nine in the 2nd and one in the 3rd. This is the most satisfactory result we have had for a long time, and taken in conjunction with the large number who passed by the Punjab University College, has given us the largest 1st year class we have ever had. If we could reckon on such numbers passing yearly, there would be no fear for the stability of the College.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

Principal's report on Punjab University College examination.

	Entrance.		*Proficiency.*		*High Proficiency.*	
	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.
1874 ...	13	4	6	4	3	2
1875 ...	20	11	3	1	8	2

"The above table gives a comparative view of the examinations of this College for 1874 and 1875. It was a rather unexpected success to have so many passing in the entrance, as some were sent up who were not thought fit for the Calcutta examination. The higher examinations have not been so successful this year, and when we consider that the course of study is guided mainly by reference to Calcutta, and that the students themselves are comparatively indifferent to the result, it is scarcely to be wondered at that so few passed. It may be added that the printing of the mathematical papers was extremely defective.

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"There can be very little doubt that the distraction caused by the double system of examination, the necessity of attending in some measure to both the Calcutta and the Lahore examinations is operating injuriously on the students, and must be regarded as an influential cause of the failure of the average student.

"The best men do not go in for both examinations and thus the strain falls on those least able to sustain it."

It has been remarked above that the Lahore College draws students from all parts of the Punjab proper, whereas the Delhi College is dependent mainly on the Government and mission schools in that city. For this reason, the number of students in the lower classes is less than at Lahore; and it is probable that this will always be the case in future. At the same time, there is no reason why Delhi itself should not furnish a fair number of students, and other schools of the Umballa circle will contribute some. The first year class contained, at the beginning of the year, 22 students, and though three left disappointed, apparently in their hope of scholarships, 19 still remain,—a larger class than the College has ever contained before. There has been no M. A. class since January last, but as there are eight candidates for the next B. A. examination, it may be hoped that an M. A. class will be again formed this year.

Delhi College dependent mainly on local schools for students.

The students debating club is reported to have enlarged its sphere, and by admitting native members from the gentlemen of education of the city, to have received a new impulse, whilst it still continues to afford exercise in public discussion to the youths of the College.

Students debating club.

SECTION IV.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

20. The following statement shows the statistics of all Government schools, in the prescribed form :—

General statistics of Government schools.

Description of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number on rolls at close of 1875-76.	Average number on rolls monthly during 1875-76.	Average daily attendance.	Total expenditure.	
					From Provincial Services.	From Local Funds.
Higher class ...	8	416	402	337	67,255	6,340
Middle class ...	143	18,182	17,487	14,571	95,604	1,14,507
Lower class ...	1,271	61,703	61,770	50,523	6,358	2,27,659
Female schools ...	130	5,374	3,307	2,701	166	14,114
Normal schools ...	3	297	285	255	19,425	12,259
Jail schools ...	27	3,431	3,780	3,339	5,871	301

21. There are now 6 Anglo-Vernacular schools of the higher class, *i. e.*, the upper departments of District schools at Lahore, Amritsar, Hoshiarpur, Delhi, Gujrat and Dera Ghazi Khan, and vernacular schools of that class at Ludhiana and Gurgaon : (it must be remembered that only the three highest classes are included in the return of schools of this grade.)

Government schools of the higher class.

The number of boys in upper schools has fallen from 432 to 416. This is due to a decrease of 30 boys in the Gujrat school to which I shall refer presently. The numbers attending the Anglo-Vernacular higher schools at the close of the year were as follow: Delhi 95, Hoshiarpur 42, Amritsar 65, Lahore 103, Gujrat 27, Dera Ghazi Khan 12; the high vernacular school at Gurgaon contained 8 boys, and that at Ludhiana 64. The fees collected amounted to Rs. 3,470, against Rs. 2,868 in the previous year.

Number of pupils and fees realized in upper schools.

For the entrance examination of the Calcutta University there were 58 candidates, of whom 30 passed. For that of the Punjab University College, 76, of whom 52 passed. In the latter number were included 18 out of the 30 students who passed the entrance examination of the Calcutta University. In the previous year, 19 passed the entrance examination of the Calcutta University and 39 that of the Punjab University College, and in the year before, only 10 passed the former, and 12 the latter examination. There is, therefore, a considerable improvement, but I hope to see a much larger number of passes in the course of a few years. Of the students who passed the entrance examination of the Punjab University College, 8 were from Ludhiana, and passed in the vernacular. Altogether, 64 boys passed one or other or both of the examinations, against 46 in the previous year. Of these, 13 were from Lahore, 15 from Amritsar, 6 from Hoshiarpur, 18 from Delhi, 3 from Gujrat, 1 from Dera Ghazi Khan and 8 from Ludhiana.

Results of Calcutta University and Punjab University College entrance examinations.

Delhi holds the first place in the entrance examination of the Calcutta University, having passed 12 students, and Amritsar the first place in that of the Punjab University College, having passed 15 students.

It should be observed that the entrance examination of the Punjab University College was again much easier than that of the Calcutta University. The following remarks on the subject are from the report of the Lahore Circle:—

Observation on Punjab University College entrance examination.

"For the Punjab University College entrance examination there were 36 candidates, of whom 29 passed. From Amritsar alone there were 16 candidates, of whom 15 passed, while only 12 attempted and 7 passed the Calcutta University Examination. It appears, therefore, that the complaint which was made a year ago against the Punjab University examination of being too easy, has not yet led to such a change as was desired. In fact, the middle school examination is now considered a more difficulty test than the Punjab University entrance, and there are not wanting instances of boys who have tried their luck in both and have failed only in that which should be the easier."

Drawing and surveying classes

Drawing and surveying classes are now maintained in the Delhi, Hoshiarpur, Amritsar and Gujrat schools. During the year under report, seven candidates presented themselves for the first examination in engineering of the Punjab University College and of these, three were successful. A vernacular surveying class was formed at Ludhiana, with the view of preparing students for the same examination. The Punjab University College, however, passed a rule requiring a considerable knowledge of English from all candidates for the examination and the class was broken up.

The following extracts regarding the drawing and surveying classes in District schools is from the report on the Lahore Circle :—

"Some good work has been done as regards the teaching of mechanical drawing and of the theory of surveying. But these classes can hardly be considered satisfactory until the students shall have acquired some skill in free-hand drawing and practical surveying. The most satisfactory result, hitherto attained, has been the preparation of certain students for the examination in civil engineering of the Punjab University College.

"Some systematic organization and inspection by a competent artist would seem to be required, but definite proposals would be out of place in this report."

Lahore District school

22. The Lahore school suffered from the temporary removal of Mr. Staines who was acting in a higher department. He has now again taken charge. The number of students has risen from 87 to 103; Rs. 907 were realized in fees ; seven students passed the entrance examination of the Calcutta University (three of whom had passed the entrance examination of the Punjab University College a year before) and eight passed the Punjab University College examination.

With regard to the drawing and surveying class, the Inspector remarks :—

"Drawing has been practised four times a week by those boys of the upper school who read Persian, but not Sanskrit or Arabic. Some progress has been made in mechanical drawing, but hardly any in free-hand drawing, with which, as was stated above, we ought not to be satisfied."

Delhi District school

23. The Delhi school has lost its late Head Master, Mr. Beddy, an officer of long standing in the department who was loved by his pupils and diligent in the performance of his duties. He was carried off by a sudden attack of illness towards the close of the year. Since then, there have been various changes in the staff, which cannot fail, I fear, to exercise an unfavorable influence on the result of the approaching examinations and consequently on the attendance in the College. At the close of the year, the upper school contained

95 students; Rs. 975 were collected in school fees. The results of the examinations were more favorable than has been the case for many years; 12 students passed the entrance examination of the Calcutta University; 2 in the first, 9 in the second and 1 only in the third division, and 11 that of the Punjab University College. The drawing and surveying class has not made satisfactory progress. The teacher seems to be quite incapable of maintaining discipline in his class.

Hoshiarpur District school.

24. The Hoshiárpur school is in good order. The upper department contained, at the end of the year, 42 boys. Rs. 383 were realized in fees; 3 students passed the entrance examination of the Calcutta University, and 6 that of the Punjab University College. The school suffered much during the previous year, and to some extent during the year under report, from the want of a proper complement of teachers. The work of Mr. Kirkpatrick the Head Master is commended.

The following remarks are from the Inspector's report:—

"The Head Master reports that the boys of the upper school read books from the library a good deal, and, particularly, that every boy had read the life of Sir Donald McLeod, our late Lieutenant-Governor."

Amritsar District school.

25. The Amritsar school is reported to be in very good order. The upper department contained, at the end of the year, 65 students; fees amounted to Rs. 472. Seven students passed the entrance examination of the Calcutta University and 15 that of the Punjab University College; 1 student passed the first examination in engineering of the latter Institution. Mr. Carne has been successful in his management of the school.

Gujrát District school.

26. The number of boys in the upper department of the Gujrát school has fallen from 57 to 27. Mr. Pearson examines at length the various causes that may have contributed to this result, and he arrives at the conclusion that it must be owing chiefly to the unpopularity of Mr Kirkpatrick, junior; who acted for some time as Head Master; Mr. Kirkpatrick's task was by no means an easy one. The discipline of the school was previously lax, and to place matters on a proper footing, considerable tact and judgment, combined with firmness, were essential.

"Taking everything into consideration, I cannot but conclude that the late Head Master, Mr. C. E. Kirkpatrick, was somewhat unpopular. As regards discipline, I believe that he had the school well in hand. But something more than this is required. A Head Master should combine suavity with firmness and a benevolent interest in the students, with a firm

control over them. He should be conciliative towards his subordinates, and, at the same time, firm to resist the slightest attempt to interfere with his authority.

"I have suggested that some boys should be sent to Gujrat from the Lahore upper school, as I understand that the classes at the latter place are so large as to be almost unmanageable."

For the entrance examination of the Calcutta University there were 4 candidates, of whom 1 passed in the 2nd division; for that of the Punjab University College 5 candidates, of whom 3 passed. There were 2 successful candidates for the first examination in engineering of the Punjab University College.

Dera Ghazi Khán District school.

27. The Dera Ghazi Khán school contains only 12 students in the upper department. The town of Dera Ghazi Khán is incapable of furnishing a sufficient supply of pupils for an upper school, and there are no neighbouring stations from which students can be sent in. The expediency of transferring the upper school elsewhere is under consideration. From this school, 3 pupils went up for the entrance examination of the Punjab University College, of whom one was successful.

Ludhiana high vernacular school.

28. The upper department of the Ludhiána high vernacular school contained, at the close of the year, 64 students. They are for the most part students who are sent in to the school on scholarships, after passing the middle school examination in the vernacular. Only 5 students in this department are without stipends. The school is, to a certain extent, a provincial school, designed to carry on the best students of vernacular schools to a higher standard of education than is afforded in vernacular middle schools. The district of Ludhiána has been foremost in the Punjab in sending vernacular students to Rurkee, and the high school is popular in the district on account of the facilities it affords for learning mathematics and surveying. A surveying class was formed to prepare students for the first engineering examination of the Punjab University College, but a knowledge of English having been made compulsory for that examination, the class was broken up.

If the surveying class were maintained, it is probable that students from other parts of the province would attend; but an education through the medium of the vernacular beyond the middle school standard, if not of a technical character, has very little attraction, and out of 27 students elected for scholarships on passing the middle school examination, only 19 joined. This school sent up 12 candidates to the entrance examination of the Punjab University College, of whom 8 succeeded in passing.

29. The Gurgáon high vernacular school is maintained entirely from district funds; it contains 8 students. It has been set on foot by the Deputy Commissioner, who takes a great interest in education, and is to be allowed a fair trial. To maintain it in a state of real efficiency, a large expenditure would be necessary; and I believe it to be a mistake to maintain a high school at all for such a small number of pupils. The upper classes of middle schools in this district are badly attended, and I think the money would be better expended in fostering them, rather than in an endeavour to force on a high school which cannot be efficient without a large expenditure and for which it must be impracticable to obtain an adequate supply of pupils.

Gurgáon high vernacular school.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

MIDDLE CLASS.

30. There are 25 district schools of the middle class, including the six middle departments of the Lahore, Amritsar, Hoshiárpur, Delhi, Gujrát and Dera Ghazi Khán schools. These contained at the close of the year, 3,511 students. The middle department of the Ludhiána vernacular school contained 90, and the Anglo-Arabic school at Delhi, which is supported from the endowment of the late Nawáb Fazl Ali Khán, contained 103 boys. There are branch middle schools at Lahore and Amritsar, the former containing 188 and the latter 133 boys, which appear in the returns of aided schools. The Ferozepore school, formerly reckoned as a grant-in-aid institution, has been placed on the same footing as district schools. Altogether, there were 4,025 boys attending middle schools under the direct management of the department. The number in upper and middle schools together, was 4,441, and in upper, middle and lower, 12,086, which shews an increase of 538 in the upper and middle, and of 491 in the three departments together, as compared with the previous year.

Government schools of the middle class. District schools.

The fees collected in the middle schools amounted to Rs. 13,437, against Rs. 9,786 in 1874-75, and the total amount collected in the upper, middle and lower departments was Rs. 17,676, against Rs. 13,036 in the previous year.

Fees realized.

From district schools there were 89* successful candidates for the middle school examination, and from the Anglo-Arabic schools, 2, against 70 who passed from these schools in the previous

Results of middle school examination.

* Including 8 who passed in consequence of a slight change in the rules which was allowed to have retrospective effect.

year. The largest number of failures were in arithmetic and in Persian. Out of 267 candidates, 109 failed in Persian and 103 in arithmetic.

In the latter subject, the standard is decidedly high, but not too high where the teaching is really good. At Delhi, for example, out of 12 candidates, there was not a single failure in Persian. In arithmetic, the paper was considerably more difficult than it has been in previous years and the standard was perhaps raised, somewhat suddenly. At the same time, if arithmetic were generally well taught, there would not have been many failures. The truth is that this is still a weak point in most of our schools, and I fear that it will continue to be so, until every school is provided with a special arithmetical master. In English there were 80 failures. In other words, out of 267 candidates, 187 obtained as many as 40 per cent of the maximum number of marks on papers that were by no means easy; 96, or over one third, obtained more than 50 per cent; and these results are, I think, very satisfactory, and they show that English has been much better taught in middle schools during the last few years. In Urdú and in history and geography the failures were very few, *i. e.*, 16 in Urdú and 24 in history and geography.

Amritsar passed 23 boys,—by far the largest number. Gurdáspur deserves special mention. Nine candidates out of 11 were successful and one of them gained the highest number of marks in English, and the highest aggregate number of marks in compulsory subjects in the whole province, and he also passed in Arabic as an optional subject.

Delhi district school.

31. The Delhi middle school has much improved. In the middle school examination the students acquitted themselves remarkably well in English, and satisfactorily in all subjects except arithmetic. In arithmetic, however, there were 7 failures. A well qualified arithmetical master was appointed during the year, but he had not been long enough in the school to shew improved results, and the paper was, as already observed, of greater difficulty than in previous years. The school is now in good order and promises well for the future.

Principal's report on Delhi school.

The Principal of the College describes its condition in the following terms:—

Statistics.

"The number on the rolls at the close of 1875-76 was 239 against 220 of the preceding year, or an increase of 19; the fees, Rs. 93 p. m. against 82-10-0, so that in both points there is satisfactory progress. The matter of fees, however, is still unsatisfactory. When the new scale of fees was issued in March, there were no less than 40 either free or paying only a trifling fraction of that fixed

by the scale. An effort has been made even now, in the middle of the session, to induce these to pay, and a good deal has been done; a number have increased their fee, some of the free students have left altogether, and not more than 10 or 12 are still retained for special reasons. These will finally disappear at the beginning of next session and the new scale will be rigidly applied.

Middle school examination.

"This examination was tantalizingly near a complete success; for while only 5 out of 12 candidates were successful, all the failures were in one subject only, arithmetic, and the paper was confessedly very long (15 questions) and far from easy. The marks in English, too, were exceptionally high, every boy getting above half marks, except one, and he gained 47. I should think this result unsurpassed in the Province. An effort has been made to carry out the reforms suggested in my last report, and I believe I can already see the benefit of them. The Head Master regularly visits the classes, notes and corrects deficiencies, gives hints as to the best method of teaching, and records his observations for my inspection and his own guidance. The promotions were made this year with great strictness. The 6th class this year numbers 30 and is of more than average capacity, so that we have sanguine expectations for the forthcoming examination."

Inspector's report on district schools, Umballa Circle.

32. The Inspector of the Umballa Circle gives the following description of the schools at Rewári, Karnál, Bhiwáni, Rohtak, Jagádhri, Rupar and Simla :—

Riwári district school.

"The number on the rolls rose during the year from 499 to 542; in the middle department from 163 to 189, and in the lower department from 336 to 353. In this school there has been a steady rise in both departments for many years, which is highly satisfactory.

Expenditure and fees.

"The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 6,782; the fees rose from Rs. 767 to Rs. 976, the increase being almost equally divided between the departments.

State of the classes and examination results.

"The classes showed generally very well in the annual inspection. The 3rd and 4th classes, however, were below the mark in English, and slightly deficient in Persian and arithmetic. Seven out of 9 candidates passed the middle school examination, which was one of the best results in the province, and of 78 candidates in the lower school examination, 55 passed, which is also a satisfactory result.

The staff.

"During the year, a third Persian teacher was added to the staff, and Abdulwásа, who had worked his way up from the lower schools, got the appointment. He is an efficient and painstaking teacher. His place was taken by Chandú Lál, who works in the middle school but draws his pay from the Branches. Rám Jiwan who had been sent to Amritsar, was transferred to this school in place of Sheoji Rám. Otherwise, the staff remains as formerly. There can be no doubt about the conscientious, successful work of Sheo Parshád, the Head Master, who has just been rewarded by an increase of pay. With the work of the rest of the staff, especially Rám Jíwan and Farzand Husain, I was well pleased. The experiment of a pupil teacher system for the instruction in English of the 3rd class is still being tried; but I am not sure that it has that sympathy or aid from the staff that it deserves.

Accommodation.

"The numbers have outgrown the accommodation, and it appears that nothing can be done for another year.

"The number on the rolls at the close of the year was 295,—79 in the middle and 216 in the lower department, against 78 and 209 last year. These figures are much below what they ought to be for such a town as Karnál, but it is hoped that, by making the lower teaching thoroughly good, the school will be rendered more popular. I am especially anxious about the main lower school, and to give it a fair chance, appointed to it in October last, the best man of the Delhi Normal School.

Karnál district school.

"The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 7,301, and the fees to Rs. 421, which is only a very slight increase on the previous year.

Expenditure and fees.

"The classes cannot yet be said to be in a very satisfactory state, but there is decided improvement since last year. Four boys went up to the middle school examination and 2 passed. The names of 6 candidates were given in for this examination, but it was not intended that more than 4 should appear. Only 12 out of 28 passed the lower school examination, which is not satisfactory. The Persian especially was bad. In the other classes, there was special weakness in English and arithmetic, with no decided proficiency in any branch. I was careful on the occasion of my annual inspection of the school to arrange so that there would be no doubt about the responsibility for results next year.

State of the classes and examination results.

"In August, Rádha Kishen, the 2nd Master, was succeeded by Bhagwán Dás, transferred from the Chief Muharrirship of the Karnál district. In the lower schools there were various changes during the year, resulting ultimately, I hope, in a more efficient class of workers. I am satisfied that the work and exertions of Mr. Carbery, the Head Master, were commendable, and I look for more tangible results next year. I was also pleased with the work of Bhagwán Dás, and of Ahmad Hasan Khán, the 1st Persian teacher.

The staff.

"The school house was repaired in June last, but it is too small for the numbers. Plans and estimates have been submitted for two extra rooms, but even then the space will scarcely suffice. The boarding house accommodation is also insufficient.

Accommodation.

"The attendance fell, as during the previous year, from 360 to 313. The fall was exclusively in the lower school, the numbers in the middle department having risen from 52 to 63. There can be no doubt that the people of Bhiwáni have shewn an unusual reluctance to have their children educated; but a little more tact on the part of the Head Master, and a little more diligence on the part of the staff to make themselves acceptable, might have secured those already partially won to their side. I hope soon to visit the school with special reference to this matter.

Bhiwáni district school.

"The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 3,522. The fees collected amounted to Rs. 406, against Rs. 361 for the previous year.

Expenditure and fees.

"With the exception of the Persian and arithmetic of the 3rd and 4th classes, the school showed creditably in the annual inspection. Mr. Clarke was especially pleased with the English, excepting the grammar of all the classes. Four candidates went up to the middle school examination, and 2 passed, and 20 out of 22 passed by the lower school standard. There can be no doubt that progress was made during the year.

State of the classes and examination results.

"The staff remains as last year. This is one of the two large district schools in this circle without a 3rd English teacher, and the want is much felt. The work of the Head Master, Jamna Dás, was, as usual, assiduous and effectual, and Gopi Prasád,

The staff.

the 2nd English teacher, and Kanhya Lál the 1st Persian teacher, also deserve special mention.

Rohtak district school.

"The attendance at the close of the year was 298, against 324 last year. There was a rise in the middle department from 70 to 87, but a fall in the lower, from 254 to 211. Certain out-station municipal grants were withdrawn during the year. This necessitated the closing of one of the branch schools, which with the dismissal of several entirely inefficient teachers, naturally occasioned a slight falling off in the attendance. I hope soon, however, to see this made up.

Expenditure and fees.

"The expenditure for the year was Rs. 6,132, whilst the fees fell from Rs. 570 to Rs. 498. This was mainly owing to the withdrawal of a grant hitherto made by the municipality towards the fees of poor pupils, of whom there are, unfortunately, a good many in this school.

"I found the branch schools in a very unsatisfactory condition, and had to order several very radical changes in these. In the lower classes of the middle school, all the subjects were poor, especially the English, geography, and arithmetic. In the higher classes there was nothing above mediocrity. There was too, a manifest want of life and order about the school; so that it is still far from being in an altogether satisfactory condition. For the middle school examination, 7 candidates appeared, and 3 passed, and of 39 in the lower school examination, 35 passed, which was creditable.

The staff.

"Excepting the changes already referred to in the branch schools, the staff remains as last year. To the Head Master, Mr. Wade, credit is due for his exertions in favour of the lower schools when these were embarrassed, and I believe that the same zeal, with vigorous management, would soon raise the middle school to what it should be. His colleagues are efficient, especially Bihári Lál, the 2nd English Master, but they want to be led."

Accommodation.

"The building suffered very much from the rains and floods last year, and has not yet been repaired. This is the best school house in the circle, and large enough for treble the present numbers. I have the pleasure to bring to your notice the help rendered during the year to the branch schools by Lálá Diwán Singh, Rai Bakhtáwar Lál, Munshi Harjíwan Lál, and other residents of the town.

Jagádhri district school.

"The attendance rose during the year from 570 to 582, the increase in the middle school being from 92 to 149. This school, like Rewári, has been gradually advancing numerically from year to year, which is satisfactory.

Expenditure and fees.

"The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 6,341; the fees to Rs. 763. The fees for the previous year were Rs. 726.

State of the classes and examination results.

"The average age of the senior pupils was very high, and, as a matter of course, their attainments were correspondingly low. There was special deficiency in arithmetic. The lower classes, excepting in English pronunciation and translation into English, did very well. Only two out of nine passed the middle school examination, the failures, strange to say, being chiefly in Persian. Of 71 candidates in the lower school examination, 52 passed.

The staff.

"There were no changes in the staff during the year. Although there are yet many defects in the school, I am satisfied that the whole staff have done their utmost to remove these. The work of the Head Master especial-

ly was thorough and vigorous. He has, I am convinced, improved the school since he took charge of it, greatly in some respects, and he has my full confidence.

"The school house is much too small, and the question of a new one remains as last year. It is much to be regretted that, with the great need of a building admitted, and with the means provided, circumstances of one kind or another should have obstructed the work now for several years.

Accommodation.

"I have again the pleasure of bringing to your notice the encouragement afforded to the staff of this school, and the help rendered by Lalás Bansi Lál and Devi Chand, and one or two other Raises of the town.

"The numbers fell during the year from 480 to 429,—in the middle department from 92 to 85, and in the lower from 388 to 344. The fall was mainly owing to the prevalence of fever in the latter part of last year and the early part of this year.

Rupar district school.

Attendance.

Expenditure and fees.

"The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 4,294, the fees to Rs. 450, or about the same as last year.

"Mr. Clarke inspected the school in December and found many absent from fever. He was, on the whole, pleased with what he saw, and excepting the 3rd class in arithmetic, the 4th in English dictation and Persian, and the 5th in Persian and geography, thought that the appearance was satisfactory. Four went up to the middle school examination and 2 passed and 14 out of 18 passed by the lower school standard. The state of this school may be said to be altogether better than it was last year, although much yet requires to be done to make it what it should be.

State of the classes and examination results.

The staff.

"The staff remains as last year.

"There is here, as in Bhiwáni, the want of a 3rd English master. The Head Master, Umá Shankar, is a highly efficient, and hard working officer, and has recently received promotion. The work of Míthú Lál, too, was all that could be desired, but that of the Persian staff has not yet been thoroughly effectual. In February the Head Master went on privilege leave for 3 months, and Rám Lachman of the B. A. class, Delhi College, officiated for him. I was highly pleased with the work of Rám Lachman.

"This is, besides being too small, the least suitable district school house in the circle; as at Jagádhri, the provision of a new school house has been in contemplation for years, but nothing has yet been done.

Accommodation.

"The number on the rolls at the close of the year was only 85,—44 in the middle and 41 in the lower school. This indicates a fall since last year of 2 from the middle and 38 from the lower classes. The school had not, on the 31st of March, recovered from the effects of the cholera panic last year. It was, however, gradually doing so, and there are now 141 on the rolls.

Simla district school.

"The expenditure for the year was Rs. 3,479, whilst the fees aggregated only Rs. 218 against Rs. 249 for the previous year.

Expenditure and fees.

"There was a hope, at the time of my writing the last report, that the past year would see a much more satisfactory state of matters, in the school; but the epidemic already referred to came and unhinged everything. Thus, there is yet but little to record. There is more order perhaps and system than last year, but little improvement. I held the annual examination of

the school early in April, and especially in geography and arithmetic the classes were very poor. The English, too, was below the mark and nothing, but the utmost energies of the staff will raise the school to anything like what it should be. The anomalies referred to in last report have entirely disappeared, and everything is now in good working order.

"Mr. Wallis left the school in December to take up an educational appointment in the Andamans, and was succeeded by Bhagwán Singh from the Delhi College. He is a young man of good abilities, and promises well as a teacher and manager. Abdulla, the 1st Persian teacher, went on leave in March, and Chajju Mal, a certificated master, officiates for him. The whole of the lower school staff has also been changed. As far as I can see, the work is proceeding satisfactorily."

The staff.

33. The middle school at Hoshiárpur is reported to be in good order, but the results of the middle school examination were unfavourable. Only 2 students passed out of 10 candidates. During the previous year, however, and to some extent during the year under report, it had suffered from the want of a sufficient staff of teachers.

District School Hoshiárpur.

The following is from the Inspector's report :—

Inspector's report on Hoshiárpur district school.

"Hoshiárpur district school is now in very good order, and the staff of teachers efficient. The branch schools are inferior, but changes have recently been made which ought to produce good results. In the previous year the school suffered much from want of its proper complement of teachers, and in the year under review the same inconvenience has been experienced though to a less extent. The numbers in the upper school are now 42, in the middle 179, and in the branches 220.

"The collection of fees was increased from Rs. 1,087 to 1,646. In the upper department, the fees collected amounted to Rs. 383, in the middle to Rs. 882, and in the lower to Rs. 381. A large number of boys in the school belong to Jullundur and Hoshiárpur districts, for whom a boarding house has been provided. This building, although comfortable, is too small, and when funds can be provided will be replaced by one constructed on approved principles, and capable of containing 200 boarders."

34. The Amritsar district school is favourably reported on. The middle department sent up 44 candidates, for the middle school examination, of whom 23 passed.

District School Amritsar.

The following remarks are from the Inspector's report :—

Inspector's report on the Amritsar district school.

"Amritsar district school enjoys the benefit of a stronger staff of teachers than Lahore, and the reports are entirely satisfactory. The numbers have slightly increased since last year, and the fees more than in proportion. There were on the rolls at the end of the year 65 in the upper school, 439 in the middle including 133 in the branch school; and 980 in 7 branches lower school. The school did fairly well in all public examinations. Mr. Carne,* who speaks highly of the work of some of his assistants, has proved himself to be an efficient head of the large institution over which he presides."

* Head Master of the upper department exercising supervision over the whole.

35. It has been already stated, that the upper department of the Lahore school suffered from the temporary absence of Mr. Staines. The middle department was even more injuriously affected by the want of proper discipline. The results of the middle school examination were unsatisfactory, and there were numerous failures in English, Persian and Arithmetic. At the same time, the school is very popular, and it is difficult to provide for the instruction of the large number of boys that attend it. Some changes have been made in the staff of the middle school, and others will follow that will tend to render the teaching more efficient.

District School Lahore.

Inspector's report on district school, Lahore.

The following remarks are from the Inspector's report :—

"The Lahore district school suffered during the year owing to the removal on temporary promotion of Mr. J. D. Staines, who has again taken charge. Mr. Buchanan, who acted for him, was unequal to the task of managing so large a school, and some disorder was the result. The numbers, however, have increased considerably in the upper and middle departments, and to some extent in the branches. Probably the increase in numbers would have been much larger if it had not been for the stricter collection of fees which has become necessary, the amount collected this year being Rs. 4,375, against Rs. 2,947 the year before. Rs. 907 were realized in the upper department, Rs. 1,230 in the middle, and 2,237 in the lower and middle branches.

"The teachers generally are weak for a school of this class, and it is only due to Mr. Staines' excellent management that a fair place has generally been maintained of late years. The number of candidates for the middle school examination was 43, of whom only 9 passed, and of these 7 took up English only (having previously passed in the vernacular, taking up Mathematics in lieu of English.)"

Inspector's report on certain district schools in the Lahore circle.

36. The progress of the schools at Ráhon, Núrpur, Gurdáspur, Batála, Gujranwála and Ferozpur, is thus described by the Inspector :—

"Ráhon district school was under the charge of Múl Chand, who has been Head Master for several years, until August, when on account of party spirit and quarrels noticed in the last report, it became necessary to remove him. His successor Basant Rám has done well, though a disposition to disparage the work of his predecessor, whose failing was in tact rather than in conduct, shews that he does not fully comprehend the difficulties of a Head-Mastership. At the close of the year, there were 120 boys in the middle school, or 9 less than there were a year ago. There were 7 candidates for the middle school examination, of whom 2 passed. Fees for the year amounted to Rs. 343, which though less than in most other schools of the same standing is an increase over the collection of the year before. In the lower school there were 237 boys, a decrease of 59, owing to the establishment of a rival school which it is thought may now be taken over. The lower school consists of a central school and three branches. Progress has been very unsatisfactory, and the teachers have been punished. In the boarding house there are 30 boys, half of whom receive stipends from the district.

Ráhon district school.

"Of Núrpur district school it is necessary to say little. Last year it was reported to be so inefficient as to be hardly worth maintaining as a district school, and there has since been some falling off both in numbers and in the amount of fees collected. The cause is said to have been sickness, and decrease of the population owing to some Kashmirís having left the place in search of employment. Since the close of the year the school was visited by the Officiating Director, who found considerable improvement in some subjects, apparently owing to the appointment of two new assistant masters. Rádha Kishan, though popular and bearing a good character, has not been altogether successful as a Head Master. Most of the third class had been promoted from the lower school improperly. But the state of the school at present would by no means warrant its abolition as hopeless.

Núrpur district school.

"The reports of Gurdáspur district school are very satisfactory. Of course a higher standard should be expected where the boys are nearly all stipendiaries, but good work, nevertheless, deserves credit. In the middle school, three were 175 boys, or 37 more than at the end of the year before, and fees increased from Rs. 339 to Rs. 442. For two or three months, in the autumn, the attendance was very small owing to fever, which hardly any of the boys or teachers escaped. Of 12 boys in the 6th class, 11 were candidates for the middle school examination. Of these, 9 passed,—three taking the highest places among all the district schools of the province. The teaching of the lower school has been remarkably good, but the numbers are naturally small as Gurdáspur is little more than a village. The work of Amolak Rám the Head Master is deserving of all praise.

Gurdáspur district school.

"During the year the number on the rolls of the main school and its branches has increased from 470 to 510, and fees from Rs. 508 to Rs. 713. The increase in fees is large and has no doubt affected the attendance. In the middle school, the number on the rolls was 153, a slight increase over the previous year. For the middle school examination there were 12 candidates, of whom 3 only passed. The failure is said to be due to the inefficiency of a vernacular teacher. Kishan Gopál, the Head Master, has worked excellently since he went to Batála, and has effected very great improvement in the school in every respect. The local committee have been very active, and have worked to good purpose.

Batála district school.

"Owing to the misconduct of teachers and frequent changes, Gujránwála district school has not made such progress as may be hoped in future. The numbers, however, increased from 90 to 186 in the middle school, and from 367 to 374 in the lower school, and fees in the middle school from Rs. 347 to Rs. 582, and in the lower school from Rs. 301 to Rs. 320. For the middle school examination, there were 5 candidates, of whom 2 passed. A boarding house was opened in September, but the arrangements were not good, and the funds have now been withdrawn by the district committee. The boys who attend the school from a distance are about 150 in number, most of whom live with their relations and a few in hired houses. It is to be hoped that before long a good boarding house will be built for out-students.

Gujránwála district school.

"Múl Chand, the officiating head master, joined in August. At that time some of the teachers had been guilty of insubordination. Múl Chand behaved with firmness and judgment and with better fortune than at Ráhon. He has effected a great improvement, and it would have been well if he could have been retained longer at Gujránwála.

"The middle department of Ferozepore Anglo-vernacular school was transferred from the aided to the district establishment during the year. As the school had always been managed by the department, the change has been advantageous chiefly in the facility which it gives for transferring teachers without detriment to pension rights. The numbers on the rolls of the middle school fell from 166 to 159, but the fees rose from Rs. 379 to Rs. 586. No less than 30 boys are said to have left school, being unable to pay the increased rate of fees.

Ferozepore district school.

"The lower school contains 4 branches with 351 names on the rolls, a slight decrease since last year.

"In the middle school examination Ferozepore was very successful, 5 having passed out of 6 candidates. The Head Master during the first half of the year was Shaikh Sandhi, who quarrelled with some of the assistant teachers, and was eventually degraded himself for insubordination. As a teacher he seems to have done his own work well. His successor Atmá Ram has worked very well. Being a native of the town, and related to some of the leading men, he has considerable local influence."

37. The numbers in the Gujrát middle school have fallen off. This appears to be owing mainly to the enforcement of stricter discipline, the levy of fees at a higher rate and, apparently, to some want of tact in carrying out the arrangements which were necessitated by the loose state of discipline that prevailed. For the middle school examination there were 19 candidates, of whom only 4 passed; 13 failed in English. This failure is due in a great measure to the neglect and inefficieney of Mr. Mukerji, who taught the 6th or highest class of the middle school for some time. The school has suffered also from the weakness of the staff and from frequent changes. The staff was lately strengthened by the appointment of a new Head Master of the middle department.

District schools Ráwalpindi Circle.—Gujrát district school.

The Jhelum, Bhera, Abbottabad and Kohát schools are thus described in the report on the Ráwalpindi Circle :—

Inspector's report on district schools Ráwalpindi Circle.

"The attendance of the Jhelum middle school has risen from 112 to 151, but that of the lower school has risen from 144 to 148. The fees amounted to Rs. 816,—Rs. 546 in the middle and Rs. 270 in the lower department. This school sent up 7 candidates to the middle school examination, all of whom failed. One failed in English, 4 in Persian and 5 in Arithmetic, showing carelessness on the part of the vernacular teachers. There were several changes among the teachers.

Jhelum district school.

"Waháb-ud-din, a passed F. A. student of the Lahore college, took over charge of the school from Mr. Jennings in March. Dida Rám, one of the English teachers, was transferred to Dera Gházi Khán, and the teacher who succeeded him to Ráhon. Gulám Muhammad worked as 2nd master of the school from July 1875. The Head Master, Waháb-ud-din, has proceeded on 4 months leave on medical certificate, since the close

of the year, and if I may judge from his annual report, a most discreditable production from a man who pretends to the charge of a middle school, his illness is attended by considerable mental aberration.

"The late Bishop of Calcutta visited the school, and appears to have been extremely pleased with both the instruction and discipline.

"Forty-three children came up for the lower school examination and all passed. Extended accommodation is urgently required for this school.

Bhera district school.

"The numbers in the middle school have this year risen from 77 to 102, and those in the lower school from 204 to 224. Fees have increased from Rs. 243 to Rs. 443,—Rs. 249 in the middle, and Rs. 194 in the lower department. Seven boys went up to the middle school examination, and two passed, which was as good as the average result obtained elsewhere. Forty-five out of 51 candidates passed the lower school examination. The school received the honor of a visit from His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. His Honor remarked that he was generally satisfied with the appearance and demeanour of the boys. The Head Master, Bábú Shámа Charn Ghos, has received well deserved commendations from all that have visited the school. He has decidedly maintained his position as a successful middle school head master. The steady progress of this school will appear from the following table :—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
Numbers	118	218	264	281	326
Fees	Rs. 114	Rs. 118	Rs. 151	Rs. 243	Rs. 443

"The following changes have taken place in the staff of teachers of the middle school. Maulavi Ahmad Yár from Dera Gázi Khán joined on 27th May 1875, in the place of Tasadduq Husain discharged. In October last Lálá Jamiyat Rái was transferred to Kohát to officiate as Head Master of that school, and Lálá Kashi Rám from Gujrát was appointed to act for him. In the same month Fazl Karím, 2nd Persian teacher, was sent to the Normal school,—Sultán Ahmad from Miani taking his place. The Head Master generally speaks favorably of all his assistants. I am obliged to him for his very complete and lucid report.

Abbottabad district school.

"The number of boys in the Abbottabad district school at the close of the year compared with those at the end of 1874-75 are as follows :—

	Middle school.	Lower school.	Fees.		
1874-75	40	52	61	0	0
1875-76	36	27	65	4	0

"There was an unfortunate fracas between the Head Master and the head Persian teacher, which resulted in the discharge of the latter, and the lower school, at least, does not appear to have recovered itself. The school sent up no boys to the middle school examination. Twelve boys were promoted from the lower school. It was inspected in June and again in November. Its remote situation in the hills renders a cold weather inspection, when there is so much to do in the plains, next to impossible. Considerable fault with the teaching was found by the Inspector on his last visit. The boys of the 5th and 3rd classes do their English satisfactorily. The 4th class not so well. Arithmetic is still badly done in the middle school. Urdú dictation in the middle school was good. They do not know the Geography of India nor understand that of Europe. The Head Master Mayá Lál remained in charge throughout the year. Maulavi Khudá Bakhsh, and, afterwards, his successor Narain Singh were dismissed for insubordination. Maulavi Gúlám Husain joined the school on 1st January 1876 and remained till the end of the year.

Kohát district school.

"The numbers in the middle department of the Kohát district school rose from 62 to 76, and those of the lower from 127 to 147. The amount of fees increased from Rs. 134 to Rs. 246,—Rs. 141 in the middle and Rs. 105 in the lower department. There were two candidates for the middle school examination, and both passed; 26 came up for the lower school examination and 23 were successful. This school, although the Head Masters were changed twice during the year, remains satisfactory in every way. Mr. Pearson, who examined the boys in March last, recorded that, the boys generally acquitted themselves well, and that the state of this school was creditable to Jamyat Rai the officiating Head Master. The assistant masters Mugal Khán and Chattar Singh were also commended. There was some falling off in the work of the lower classes, and fault was found with the arithmetic of the 5th class, and there was a deficiency in English translation from Urdú in the 6th class. The three sons of Kháns whose attendance had been at one time satisfactory had become somewhat irregular. A public examination was held in the presence of the Deputy Commissioner, some English officers and a number of native gentlemen.

"The following changes of teachers took place in this school. Munshi Pir Bakhsh, who had been very successful as Head Master, and to whom in a great measure the school owes its present prosperous condition, was transferred to Dera Gázi Khán in April 1875 on promotion, and was succeeded by Bábú Múl Ráj from that place. On the latter retiring on pension in October Lálá Jamayat Rái from Bhera received charge of the school. Since the close of the year under report Lálá Jamayat Rái has been transferred to Abbottabad, and has been succeeded by Shaikh Sandhi from Gujrát."

District schools Mooltan circle.

Dera Gázi Khan district school.

38. The staff of the middle department of the Dera Gázi Khán school, like that of the upper department, was almost completely changed in the early part of the year, in consequence of the irregularities noticed in my last report. Notwithstanding the confusion into which it was thrown by these events, it ended the year in fair order, and there was an increase of 14 boys in the middle and 73 in the lower department. There was also a small increase in the fees. This is creditable to Shaikh Pir Bakhsh who was sent to this school from Kohát.

Inspector's report on district schools Mooltan circle.

39. The schools at Mooltán and Jhang are noticed by the Inspector in the following terms:—

"The Mooltan middle school also commenced the year in trouble and confusion, owing to the dismissal of two of its teachers, but this, like the Dera Gázi Khan district school, was also fortunate in its new Head Master, Babú Man Mohan Sarkar, under whom it promises to do very well. There has been a decrease of 7 boys in the middle department, but the lower department has increased by 71, and the fee collection in the two departments is Rs. 155 more than that of last year. Out of 8 candidates for the middle school examination only one passed, but he took a rather high place on the whole list of candidates; 37 boys out of 38 candidates passed the lower school examination.

Mooltan district school.

"An Arabic teacher and a Sanskrit teacher, maintained from the Municipal funds and private subscriptions, are attached to the middle department, and these give instruction not only to some 30 boys in the middle school, but also to a few outsiders who come in to learn only Arabic and Sanskrit. The branch schools are (exclusive of the lower school attached to the middle school) 6 in number, scattered throughout the city, and maintained by Municipal funds and a Government grant. The expenditure on them was Rs. 190 *p. m.* till towards the end of the year, when it was increased to Rs. 223, besides fees which amount to about Rs. 25 *p. m.*

"The Mooltán Municipality has presented the schools of the city, both Government and Mission, with a large piece of ground for a play-ground, situated about a hundred yards from the district school.

Play-ground.

"The Jhang district school is the only one that went through the year without any disturbance or confusion, and had only one change in its teaching staff—that of the 2nd English teacher Gangá Singh, who was replaced by Gulám Muhiuddin There is a slight decrease in the numbers of students in the middle and lower departments and also in the fees, but the school has on the whole been doing very fairly under its Head Master Parmá Nand.

Jhang district school.

"Only one boy passed the middle school examination, and 32 out of 44 candidates passed the lower school examination."

Examination results.

40. There were at the close of the year 116 Government schools, Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular, of the middle class under the management of Deputy Commissioners, or 14 more than at the close of the previous year. Four of these schools were formerly returned as aided schools; the remainder have been raised from the primary grade. The number of boys was 14,428, against 12,274 at the close of the previous year; and the average attendance 11,970, against 9,718. In these figures are included all the boys attending the schools, as the system of shewing the statistics of the lower departments separately, as is done in the case of district schools, has not yet been introduced. Of the 14,428 boys, 9,889 are in the lower schools, and 4,539 in the four upper classes which form the middle school proper. The number of boys in these four classes at the close of the previous year was 3,359. In the Anglo-

Government middle class vernacular schools.

Vernacular schools, of which there are at present 19, the English teachers are supported on the grant-in-aid system.

Aided middle class schools under District Officers.

41. There are also under the management of District Officers 6 Anglo-Vernacular and 9 Vernacular schools, containing 2,421 boys, which are maintained wholly on the grant-in-aid system, and appear in different returns from the other schools.

Results of middle and lower school examinations in middle class schools under district officers.

42. From the Government schools under the management of Deputy Commissioners there were 369 candidates, and from the aided schools 53 candidates, for the middle school examination. From Government schools 7 passed the Anglo-Vernacular and 101 the Vernacular examination. From aided schools 5 passed the former, and 20 the latter.

On the whole 19 passed the Anglo-Vernacular, and 121 the Vernacular examination. In the previous year 15 passed the former and 119 the latter. In the Vernacular as in the Anglo-Vernacular examination there were more failures in Persian and Arithmetic than in other subjects. Amongst 359 candidates from the Government and aided schools for the Vernacular examination there were 153 failures in Persian, 153 in Arithmetic, 69 in Mathematics, 41 in Urdú, and 34 in History and Geography. Candidates who do not take up English are required to take up Mathematics, (*i. e.*, four books of Euclid with deductions, and Algebra to simple equations, the same standard as that of the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.) It is remarkable that there should have been only 69 failures in Mathematics to 153 in Arithmetic. From the Government schools 1,170, and from the aided schools 187, or 1,357 in all, passed the lower school examination, against 1,344 in the previous year.

Government middle vernacular schools, Umballa Circle.

43. The Umballa Circle contained at the close of the year, as at its commencement, 39 Government middle schools under the management of District Officers, of which 6 were Anglo-Vernacular. Under the same management there were 2 aided Anglo-vernacular schools and 7 Vernacular schools. In the Government schools the number of students rose from 4,215 to 4,425, and the average attendance from 3,278 to 3,633. Fees amounted to Rs. 1,771 against Rs. 1,336 in 1874-75. In the aided schools the number of students rose from 1,132 to 1,180, and the average attendance from 901 to 966. The Government schools sent up 31 successful candidates, and the aided schools 15, for the vernacular middle school examination. Altogether 46 passed against 52 in the previous year. Only one candidate was successful in the

Anglo-vernacular examination. Three hundred and seventy-six students passed the lower school examination from the Government, and 91 from the aided schools, being an increase of 56 over the previous year.

In the Anglo-vernacular schools the teaching of English is not generally satisfactory. This is due in a great measure to the fact that there is in most cases only one English teacher. The Inspector promises to take this matter up at once. The vernacular schools are generally in fair order. The principal defects are, a meagre attendance in the upper classes, and a tendency on the part of teachers to devote more attention to these classes than to the lower ones. The practice has prevailed of making over the 1st class almost entirely to monitors, and the proper place of monitors in the school is far from being understood. Hand-writing is generally pretty good, and Arithmetic generally fair, but Persian Grammar and construing, and Geography are not taught very satisfactorily.

Government middle vernacular schools, Lahore Circle.

44. The Lahore Circle contained at the close of the year 47 Government middle schools under District Officers, of which 11 were Anglo-vernacular. The number of boys rose from 5,173 to 5,838, and the average attendance from 4,245 to 4,918. The fees amounted to Rs. 2,467, against Rs. 2,604 in the previous year. The number of boys learning English was 488, being an increase of 19. In the middle school examination 5 Anglo-vernacular and 58 Vernacular students were successful against 4 and 39 in the previous year. About half the successful candidates supplied by schools under Deputy Commissioners throughout the Province belonged to the Lahore Circle. The most successful district was Jullundur, and the schools at Phillour, Nakodar, Tánda and Bágbánpur are amongst those which did best. At Phillour out of 8 candidates 7 passed; one of whom gained the prize for Arithmetic, being the only student in the Punjab who obtained full marks in that subject. One of the Bágbánpur boys gained some fame for his school by his intelligent answers to Mr. Grant Duff's questions on the political condition of Europe. It may be observed also that of the 5 boys from schools under Deputy Commissioners who passed the Anglo-vernacular middle school examination 4 were from Siálkote. In the lower school examination 407 candidates were successful, against 551 in the previous year.

Government middle schools, Ráwalpindi Circle.

45. The Ráwalpindi Circle contained at the close of the year 14 schools, under District Officers, being an increase of 3 since the beginning of the year. The number of boys rose from 1,688

to 2,108, the average attendance from 1,304 to 1,765. Fees amounted to Rs. 568, against Rs. 439 in the previous year.

The results of the middle school examination were unsatisfactory. Only 1 passed the Anglo-Vernacular, and 10 the Vernacular examination. Seven of the latter were from the district of Ráwalpindi. In this district there are now several boys who have completed the course for village schools, and have joined middle schools without stipends. This has become a common thing in the Lahore Circle, but is new in Ráwalpindi. Two hundred and fifty-two students passed the lower school examination, against 156 in the previous year.

Government middle schools in the Mooltán Circle.

46. The number of middle schools under District Officers in the Mooltán Circle has risen from 9 to 16. In the last report, however, 4 of these schools were returned as aided schools. To one of them an English department is attached. They contained at the close of the year 2,057 students, and the average attendance was 1,654. Fees amounted to Rs. 215. There were also 3 Anglo-Vernacular schools, and 1 Vernacular school, supported entirely on the grant-in-aid system. On the whole, 11 students passed the middle school examination against 8 in the previous year. From Government schools 3 passed the vernacular examination, from aided schools 4 the Vernacular and 4 the Anglo-Vernacular examination.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS AND LOWER CLASS SCHOOLS.

Government schools of the lower class.

47. There were at the close of the year 1,271 Government schools of the lower class, containing 61,703 boys. These are all primary schools under the management of Deputy Commissioners, with the exception of the lower departments of the Ferozepore and Abbottabád district schools, of the Ludhiána High Vernacular school, and of the Anglo-Arabic school at Delhi. The lower departments of other Government schools are supported on the grant-in-aid system.

Advisability of showing all schools under management of Government officers as Government schools.

48. It may be observed here that the returns would be much simplified, if all schools managed by Government officers in their official capacity were returned as Government schools. The present distinction between Government and aided schools is unsatisfactory and misleading. It is between schools under the management of Government, and schools under private management, that a distinction should be made. The majority of the lower departments of Government schools are as

already stated supported on the grant-in-aid system. Hence in the returns they do not appear as Government schools at all. The lower department of the Ferozepore school however receives no grant-in-aid, is supported entirely from local sources, and is shewn as a Government school. These and other anomalies will, it is hoped, disappear when the forms for educational returns shall have been finally settled by the Supreme Government.

Statistics of Government primary schools.

49. The number of primary schools has risen from 1,218 with 59,984 boys, to 1,264 with 61,131 boys. (Amongst the latter are included the schools of the Dera Gázi Khán District, last year returned as aided schools.) There has not been the same expansion as during the two previous years, when nearly 15,000 boys were added to the number attending primary schools. The reason is that District Committees have not been able to increase their expenditure in the same proportion. The increase is less however than would otherwise be the case in consequence of the transfer of some of the best schools with a large number of boys to the middle grade. Notwithstanding this transfer the average attendance has risen from 46,855* to 49,982, a very satisfactory increase. The fees amount to Rs. 8,711, against Rs. 7,853 in the previous year. From Government primary schools there were 4,729 successful candidates for the lower school examination against 4,529* in the previous year, and 1,540 successful candidates for the primary school examination against 1,350* in the previous year. In some cases boys belonging to middle schools went up for this examination, and there were on the whole 1,810 successful candidates against 1,650 in the previous year. The number of boys attending the two higher classes of primary schools, after passing the lower school examination, has risen from 9,852 to 11,283.

Government primary schools Umballa Circle.

50. The Umballa Circle contained at the close of the year 299 primary schools with 13,426 boys and an average attendance of 10,263. This shows a considerable increase since the previous year. The number of schools is rather more than half that in the Lahore Circle, the number of boys and the average attendance are considerably less than half. The fees amounted to 2,201, against Rs. 5,159 in the Lahore Circle. The two highest classes contain 2,104 boys, against 5,340 in the Lahore Circle, and 2,454 in the Ráwalpindi Circle, where the total number of boys is less by 1,400. Nine hundred and three boys passed the lower school examination, against 2,098 in the Lahore Circle, 214 the primary examination against 742. The most suc-

* Including the primary schools of the Dera Gazi Khán District.

cessful districts were Ludhiána, Gurgaon and Umballa. For the lower school examination Ludhiána supplied 258, Gurgaon 145, and Umballa 149 successful candidates. For the primary school examination Ludhiána supplied 43, Gurgaon 60, and Umballa 41 candidates. Fees in the Ludhiána district amounted to Rs. 716, and in the Gurgaon district to Rs. 667. In Umballa Rs. 243 were collected, a very insufficient amount.

The eagerness for education that has been shewn to such a remarkable extent during the last few years amongst the population of some of the more advanced districts of the Punjab proper is not so apparent in the Delhi Division, nor are boys found willing after passing through a primary school to proceed at their own expense to a middle school, as is now becoming common in some parts of the Punjab. The superior energy and more enterprising spirit of the northern population is likely to lead in a few years to very important results, now that a real desire for education is beginning to reach the masses of the people. In the Umballa Circle, however, substantial progress is made, as will be seen from the following extract from the Inspector's report :—

"The condition of these schools in the good districts, is generally satisfactory, and, in not a few instances, they have attained to even a remarkable degree of proficiency. There can be little doubt that education is making rapid progress amongst the people, and almost everywhere there is a cry for schools. We want to smarten up the boys physically, and teach them manliness and honesty more than we are doing ; but I do not think that what is really being done is to be highly estimated. In the class work, the chief defects that presented themselves to me were a very decided want of class organization ; a want of method and neatness in mechanical operations, hurried and inexpressive reading ; uncertainty in grammar, as well as in anything having to do with principles ; and a practice of ruling the schools rather by physical force than by appealing to the intelligences of the boys.

"The want of instruction in common things is, of course, the radical defect of the system. The number of candidates in the lower school examination had increased considerably, with a slightly improved per-centage of passes."

Government primary schools, Lahore Circle.

51. There were in the Lahore Circle at the close of the year 594 primary schools containing 28,044 boys. This is a slight decrease since last year, but the average attendance has risen from 23,263 to 23,633, and the fees amounted to Rs. 5,159 against Rs. 4,820. For the lower school examination there were 2,098 successful candidates, being a decrease of 164, whilst 742 students passed the primary school examination against 519 in the previous year.

Primary schools, Jullundur district.

The primary schools of the Jullundur district are generally well attended and taught, but difficulty is found in inducing the teachers to pay sufficient attention to the lower classes. Twenty so

called aided schools are maintained. They were established on the understanding that the people of the place would pay half the salary of the teacher, but as a matter of fact, the private contributions are always avoided and the teacher is paid by a stipend of Rs. 5 per mensem from the district fund and the fees. The attention of the Deputy Commissioner has been drawn to the necessity of putting a stop to this irregularity.

Primary schools, Hoshiarpur district.

The primary schools of the Hoshiárpur district had the largest average attendance in the province, and sent up the largest number of successful candidates to the lower school examination. In the primary school examination they held the second place, 420 boys passed the former and 141 the latter. There is a general desire on the part of the people to secure the advantages of education for their children and to contribute funds for the purpose.

Kángra district.

The Kángra district has suffered from the heavy rains and from sickness.

Primary schools, Amritsar district.

The primary schools of the Amritsar district were unfavourably reported on by the Assistant Inspector. He thinks the qualifications of the teachers above the average, but complains bitterly of their idleness and of the apathy of the people. A large proportion of the schools contain only the lower classes. Judged by the results of the primary school examination however the district holds a very good place, and a fair proportion of students were successful in the lower school examination. Most of the schools were visited by the Deputy Commissioner, whose report is more favorable than that of the Assistant Inspector.

Primary schools, Gurdáspur district.

The Gurdáspur district contained the greatest number of boys at the close of the year. The fees amounted to about Rs. 1,400, or nearly one-sixth of the total amount collected in the primary schools of the province. The schools in this district suffered extremely from the heavy rains and the sickness which followed, and the loss of the late District Inspector also has had an injurious effect. There has been some improvement in the upper classes, but the lower have not received sufficient attention.

Primary schools, Siálkot district.

The schools of the Siálkot district are in fair order, but still weak in arithmetic. There is a strong desire for education, as is shewn by the fact that 70 boys, of whom 30 only receive stipends, are now reading in middle schools after passing the primary examination in their own villages.

Primary schools, Lahore district.

Little progress has been made in Lahore, owing partly to the excessive rains and partly to the change of District Inspectors.

Primary schools, Gujránwála district.

Notwithstanding a good deal of apathy in the "Bár" the prospects of the Gujránwála district are good, and there has been a large increase of attendance.

Primary schools, Ferozepore district.

The primary schools of the Ferozepore district are still decidedly backward; the results of the examinations shew considerable improvement, and there is a growing desire for education. The Deputy Commissioner however reports that boys with no knowledge of the Geography of the Punjab "can confound an Assistant Commissioner" by repeating the names of towns in South America.* "The Masters being chiefly Punjábis neither can nor attempt to improve the Persian or Urdú accent of the children, and even encourage them by talking to them in Punjábí instead of in Urdú. Very few boys are at all able to do mental arithmetic," and "there is very little intelligent instruction." There seems to be a considerable number of incompetent teachers in this district, and men who have been sent to the normal school have returned without certificates. To remedy this state of things intelligent young men from the middle schools should be carefully selected for training in the normal school, and no one should be sent to that institution by the district authorities who is not likely to make good use of his time whilst under training. It should be impressed on the District Inspector that his most important duty is to remedy defects of method and shew the teachers how to teach. Attempts to raise the fees have not been successful, but on the other hand considerable assistance has been rendered by native gentlemen and Lambardárs, and occasionally voluntary contributions on a large scale have been offered for bestowal in rewards, prizes and khilats.

Primary schools, Ráwalpindi Circle.

52. There were at the close of the year 204 primary schools in the Ráwalpindi Circle, with 12,004 boys. The average attendance was 9,877. This shows a falling off of 24 in the number on the rolls and an increase of 739 in the average attendance. Fees were collected in three districts only, Ráwalpindi, Jhelum and Gujrát, and amounted to Rs. 1,220 against Rs. 1,240 in the previous year. Four hundred and five boys passed the primary school examination, of whom 382 were from these three districts.

*Few boys in the district have learnt anything regarding South America, and the Geography of the Punjab is one of the subjects first taught.

One thousand and one hundred and twenty-five boys passed the lower school examination. The primary schools of the Gujrát district sent up a larger number of successful candidates to the primary school examination than any other district of the province, and the Jhelum district passed more in proportion to the number of students on the rolls than any other district except Gujrát. These two districts have an unusually large proportion of boys in the upper classes, and consequently supply a comparatively large number of candidates for the primary school examination.

The Officiating Inspector points out that these examinations are oral and therefore from their very nature susceptible of much variation. Moreover, the standard may be more strictly interpreted by one examiner than by another. These, and other influences, the Inspector thinks, render the returns of these examinations unsatisfactory, when comparing one circle with another, or the results of one year with a previous year, if there has been a change of examiners. In illustration of their uncertainty he points to the fact that last year 225 boys in a certain district passed the primary school examination and 255 the lower school examination. These examinations were not held by the same officer, and the results of the former appear at first sight to be out of all proportion to those of the latter.

There is no doubt some force in these observations, and the examinations cannot be accepted as an infallible test in comparing the schools of one circle with those of another. They appear, however, for all practical purposes to afford a sufficiently accurate standard of comparison. Comparing the number of candidates from primary schools with the number passed, we find that in the primary school examination 58 per cent passed in the Umballa Circle, 55 per cent in the Lahore Circle, 50 per cent in the Ráwalpindi and 48 per cent in the Mooltán Circle. These differences are not greater than we might expect to find if the four Circles were examined by the same officer. In the particular case adduced by the Inspector it appears, on closer examination, that there is nothing anomalous. The number of candidates for the lower school examination and the number who pass are generally much higher than the number of candidates for the primary school examination and the number who are successful. This is due to the fact that the 2nd class, from which candidates for the lower school examination present themselves, contains many more boys than the 4th class from which candidates for the primary school examination are taken. In the case under consideration, however, the 4th class contained 561 pupils, whilst the 2nd class contained only 500; and it is not therefore surprising that the numbers who passed the two examinations should be nearly equal.

The Ráwalpindi, Jhelum and Gujrát districts are as already observed far in advance of the others. In the Sháhpur district fair progress has been made, but the standard is low, and the rural population is still opposed to education.

*Government primary schools in the Pesháwar district.

There were at the close of the year 36 schools with 1,291 boys in the Peshá-war district. 76 boys passed the lower school examination, and it is satisfactory to find that there is at last a prospect of substantial progress and that a genuine desire for education is springing up.

The following extract is from the Inspector's report :—

"A real desire for education appears to have sprung up, and although there is still a good deal of prejudice and indifference to contend with, we may soon expect schools to be appreciated here as well as in other districts.

"The actual results indeed are not much to boast of, but when compared with the very meagre performance of previous years, they indicate an important change in the right direction and are sufficiently encouraging.

"On the 18th March, Sir Richard Pollock, K. C. S. I., Commissioner, distributed prizes to boys who had been called in from neighbouring schools, in the presence of several European officers and native gentlemen."

With regard to the question of aiding indigenous schools it would appear from the reports of the Deputy Commissioner and the Inspector that scarcely any eligible schools are to be found ; and that the schools which do exist are badly taught and poorly attended. From a return furnished by the Deputy Commissioner it would seem that, whilst more than 2,000 boys are learning Arabic, *i. e.*, learning portions of the Qurán by rote, less than 200 are reading Persian in indigenous schools and only 11 are learning Urdu. Where Mulas are engaged in tuition they are opposed to any kind of official interference. The Deputy Commissioner states, however, that he is making special efforts to overcome local prejudices, and that the results will be communicated at the close of the current year.

Government primary schools in the Hazára district.

The remarkable success of the schools recently established in the Hazára district was noticed in my last report. Their progress continues to be satisfactory, and is thus described by the Inspector :—

"There are now 21 primary schools. The numbers on the register were 864, compared with 800 last year. The progress made is highly satisfactory, some of the schools promising to rival those in districts where education is better appreciated. This result is owing to the assiduous care of Major Waterfield, the Deputy Commissioner, and to the well directed enthusiasm of the Chief School Muharrir Aziz-ud-dín Khán."

The Kohat district contains at present only three vernacular schools, but the success of the district school, which is attended by several Pathans from the country, and of the Hangú school, shews that there is some desire for education in the district. The appointment of an efficient School Muharrir will, it is hoped, lead to the establishment of a few good vernacular schools.

Government primary schools, Mooltán Circle.

53. The Mooltán Circle contained at the close of the year 167 primary schools with 7,657 boys. The average attendance was 6,209. The two higher classes contained 1,385 boys. The amount of fees is very small, Rs. 131 only. Six hundred and three boys were successful in the lower school examination, and 179 in the primary school examination.

Government primary schools, Muzaffargarh district.

In the Muzaffargarh district surveying classes taught by officials of the settlement department are attached to several schools, and are visited by the Settlement Officer and his Superintendents. The schools generally are making fair progress, and it is a somewhat remarkable fact that the proportion of boys in the two higher classes is now higher in the Mooltán than in the Umballa Circle.

Government primary schools, Dera Ismail Khán district.

There are 1,203 boys in the primary schools of the Dera Ismail Khán district, of whom 642 are Muhammadans, 187 are in the two upper classes ;—a small proportion, no doubt, as compared with some districts of the Punjab, but higher than that which prevails in the primary schools of the Delhi district.

Primary schools, Dera Gázi Khán district.

Owing to the dismissal of the late District Inspector, the schools of the Dera Gázi Khán district have been for some time under no proper supervision, and are consequently in somewhat bad order. The two higher classes contain however 261 boys out of a total of 892, of whom 627 are Muhammadans. It is very encouraging to find that there should be such a very large proportion of boys in the upper classes at a time when the schools are suffering from exceptional disadvantages. It is indeed a strange fact that the proportion of boys attending primary schools, who wish to complete the course, should be higher in a frontier district like Dera Gázi Khán than in any of those taken over from the North-West Provinces after the mutiny.

GOVERNMENT FEMALE SCHOOLS.

Government female schools.

54. The total number of Government female schools has risen from 128 to 130, and the number of girls from 3,318 to 3,374. Of these schools 88 are in the Lahore Circle, 24 in the Umballa Circle, and 18 in the Mooltán Circle. All those in the Ráwalpindi Circle are supported on the grant-in-aid system. The Government schools are supported by contributions from the district funds, the general local fund and municipal funds. The district funds bear more than half the cost. The schools are irregularly distributed and the teachers untrained and badly paid.

Notice of certain female schools in the Lahore circle.

55. The largest number of schools is in the Jullundur district. These are attended almost entirely by Muhammadans, (the Hindu schools being supported on the grant-in-aid system.) They are less favorably reported of than last year. The best schools, 19 in number, are in the Siálkot district, but here as elsewhere the pay of the teachers is insufficient. Three Muhammadan schools in the town of Kasúr in the Lahore district were making remarkable progress under the care of a lady who took great interest in them, but who has now unhappily left the station. In the Kángra district there are 8 schools, and one of these, at Haripúr, was considered by the Deputy Commissioner to be exceptionally good.

Notice of female schools in the Umballa circle.

56. In the Umballa circle there has been a considerable increase of numbers during the year. The attendance is almost evenly divided between Hindús and Muhammadans. Mr. Sime thus describes the present condition of these schools, and his views regarding the measures that should be taken for the improvement of female education in the circle :—

"The attainments of even the best schools are insignificant, and of all the pupils, without taking arithmetic, in which there is special deficiency, into account, not more than 5 girls could be said to be above the 2nd class standard, 20 in that class, and 22 others to have anything worth speaking of to show.

"The above is not much to have to record regarding such a great matter, nor indeed, was much to be looked for in the circumstances. The teachers are usually entirely below the mark, especially where these are females, and imperfectly educated themselves, it was not to be expected that there would be much to show in their pupils. But it is just such teachers as these that are unsuited to be the pioneers of such a work as this, and I am constrained to think that in this circle, the enterprise has not yet had an altogether fair chance. I take it for granted that female teachers of the proper type are not yet to be found, and that, therefore we must be contented for the present, with men ; but I do not on that account despair of the cause. Locality should first be considered, and that should always be where a boys' school has already well established itself. The boys will influence their sisters, as well as their parents.

Then let respectable men, known to the people and trusted by them, men having sufficient knowledge and some vigour of character, be selected as the teachers; let experimental schools be opened, under these conditions, here and there in each district, and I do not doubt but that they would meet with considerable success. I spoke of the subject everywhere in the districts inspected by me, and apathy rather than positive opposition seemed to be the chief obstacle in the way. Efforts are now being made to revive this cause in the Ludhiána, Delhi and Gurgáon districts, and there, I believe, are being attended with more than ordinary success."

I believe that Mr. Sime is right, and that unless qualified female teachers can be obtained, and this is scarcely ever the case, it would be much the wiser plan to employ men who have the confidence of the people. It is, however, in my opinion, essential to any real progress that the men so selected should receive a normal school training before they are required to teach. As Mr. Sime observes, the feeling of the people with regard to female education is one of indifference, *i. e.*, exactly the same feeling that existed a few years ago with regard to the education of boys. There is, I feel convinced, no insuperable reason why girls' schools should not prove as successful as those for boys if qualified teachers on equivalent salaries are appointed.

In large cities the question is no doubt one of greater difficulty; but even in this case, I have little doubt that a Government school with one or two trained English Mistresses would prove a great success. The mission schools in Lahore are able to compete successfully with those of the Sikshá Sabhá, where all or nearly all the girls are paid for attendance; and there can be no question that many people would send their girls as they do their boys to a Government school, which is purely secular, more readily than to a mission school where more or less religious instruction is given.

Govt female schools.

57. The Government schools of the Mooltan circle are in the Jhang and Montgomery districts, 12 in the former and 6 in the latter. They contain 221 Muhammadans and 187 Hindús. The former learn Urdú, the latter Hindí, and a little arithmetic is taught. In some cases instruction is given in needlework. The best schools are in the Jhang district.

JAIL SCHOOLS.

Jail schools.

58. The jail schools are 27 in number, and contained at the close of the year 3,431 men, a decrease of 763 since the previous year.

Jail schools, Umbálla Circle.

59. The Jail schools in the Umballa Circle are 8 in number, and contained at the close of the year 650 men, of whom 200 belonged to the Umballa jail. The Inspector reports on these schools in the following terms :—

"There is not much to record of attainments in these schools. The teachers seem, generally to have been assiduous, but, as pointed out in my detailed report, they had adverse circumstances to contend with. Only 4 prisoners belonged to the 4th class, 22 to the 3rd, and 79 to the 2nd, whilst the remainder or about five-sixths of the whole were beginners.

"The Umballa jail is the best, with Ludhiána following close behind. The matter of a shed or other protection for the teaching is a very important one, and the schools want more attention from the District Inspectors and Chief Muharrirs."

Jail Schools, Lahore Circle.

60. The following remarks on the Jail schools in the Lahore Circle are from the Inspector's report :—

"The jail schools at Jullundur, Amritsar, Siálkot, Gujránwála and Ferozepore were inspected by the Inspector, and reports have been received from the Superintendent of the Central Jail at Lahore and from the Deputy Commissioner of Gurdáspur. Upwards of 1,000 men are at school in the Central Jail, of whom about 200 have advanced beyond the elements. Fifty-seven prisoners learn a little English by way of apprenticeship to the Jail Printing Press. Many of these men must have acquired some education before conviction, but fair progress seems to be made.

"Of the district jails the best taught school seems to be that at Jullundur. At Amritsar and Gujránwala not much had been done owing to the constant removal of prisoners to Rúpar or Lahore. The jail at Siálkot had not been regularly visited by the District Inspector and consequently little progress had been made. The Juvenile Reformatory at Gurdáspur has improved since last report, but the adult prisoners are said to get no time for schooling.

"The importance of properly educating the young criminals collected in the jail has often been urged but hitherto with no satisfactory result."

The Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore questions the practical utility of female and of jail schools. He has ascertained that in nine cases out of ten girls of the Ferozepore district who attend female schools are as ignorant five years after marriage as their sisters who never learnt at all, and he states that the same remarks apply to the jail school.

Jail schools, Ráwalpindi circle.

61. The jail schools in the Ráwalpindi circle are at Ráwalpindi, Jhelam, Gujrát, Sháhpur and Peshawur. They contained at the close of the year 691 men. The Inspector reports on these as follows :—

"The success of jail schools depends in a great measure on the disposition of the officer in charge ; but in all the minor jails, the transfer of prisoners is a constant impediment to pro-

gress. All the jail schools in the circle have been inspected at different times during the year. The Ráwalpindi jail school was visited by the Inspector in May and October. On the occasion of his second visit a good system of instruction by prisoners in separate wards had been organized. The school has constantly been inspected since by the Chief School Muharrir, who reports good progress.

"The best jail school in the circle is at Jhelum. The teacher, Kishan Mal, has taken pains for some time and has now been promoted. Dr. Dale, Superintendent, has bestowed much time and attention upon the school. When inspected in December, 19 men could write Urdú from dictation, of whom 5 were in the 4th class, 7 in the 3rd, and 7 in the 2nd class. No satisfactory progress has been made in the Gujrát jail school. Six men only had risen to the 2nd class. The Chief Muharrirs had examined the division under instruction at each inspection, and not the whole school.

"There was a change of teachers in the Sháhpur jail. The former teacher was very inefficient, but progress had since been made. 16 men could read more or less from the Qsas-i-Hind or the Urdú second book.

"A few men of the Pesháwar school can read and write. The rest are beginners. Any progress which has been made is confined to 12 men and boys composing the upper division of the 1st and 2nd classes."

Jail schools, Mooltán Circle.

62. The following extract from the report of the Inspector of Mooltán Circle describes the jail schools in that Circle :—

"The four jail schools at Mooltán, Jhang, Montgomery and Dera Ismail Khán contain 421 men, or 205 less than last year. The Mooltán jail school is the largest, there being 171 men in it, but it is not more advanced than the jail at Montgomery with its 104 scholars. In the former 10 men and in the latter 12 could read the third Urdu book, and write easy Urdu sentences, and perform the operation of multiplication, division &c., in arithmetic. The Jhang jail with its 61 men is the smallest, and seems to be more affected by removal and release of prisoners than any of the others. Eleven men had been transferred or released a day or two before the Inspector's last visit, and there were only 5 men left in the most advanced class, and these were reading the second Urdú book. Besides the 4 schools above mentioned, there is a jail school at Dera Gazí Khán, which has not been entered in the annual returns.* There are 51 men attending it, 8 of whom besides being able to read easy Urdú can also write a little, and attempt sums of arithmetic in multiplication, 20 others are just beginning to read."

* The attention of the Deputy Commissioner has been called to this omission.

SECTION V.

AIDED INSTITUTIONS.

Statistics of aided institutions

63. The following is the prescribed statement :—

Designation of institutions.	Number of institutions	Number on rolls at close of 1875-76.	Average No. on rolls monthly during 1875-76	Average daily attendance.	Grants given by Government.	Expenditure from all sources other than grants given by Government.
Higher class	9	2,103	2,118	1,710	32,749	51,573
Middle class, ...	46	6,497	6,372	5,217	50,503	64,414
Lower class, ...	198	11,891	12,475	10,092	26,264	44,615
Female schools, ..	220	6,987	6,800	5,201	27,660	60,540
Normal schools, . .	7	252	250	203	14,979	14,553

The number of aided institutions shewn in the returns has fallen from 502 to 480, and the number of pupils entered in the rolls from 28,882 to 27,730. This is owing to the fact that the primary schools in the Dera Gazi Khán district, 27 in number, and containing 962 boys, and the branches of the Ferozepore school, 4 in number, with 392 boys, were last year shewn as aided schools, whereas they now appear, as has been already stated, in the returns of Government schools. The former are now supported chiefly from district funds supplemented by grants from the municipalities, and the latter entirely from local sources. In the return of Government schools of the higher class, those boys only are shewn who belong to the upper department, which consists of the three higher classes ; whereas in aided schools, the boys of the middle department and those of the lower department who do not read in separate branch schools are included.

Expenditure of aided schools.

64. The grants-in-aid of current expenditure in schools of all kinds amounted to Rs. 1,52,155, against Rs. 1,56,509 in the previous year. The sum of Rs. 11,009 was paid in grants from district funds and Rs. 2,24,584 were expended from other sources. In the previous year the expenditure under the latter head was Rs. 2,08,793. A grant of Rs. 21,000 paid to the Punjab University College, and a grant of Rs. 10,560 to the Hill schools nomination endowment fund raised the total expenditure from Provincial Services to Rs. 1,83,715.

AIDED SCHOOLS FOR EUROPEANS.

Schools for children of European descent.

65. There were at the beginning of the year eleven aided schools maintained specially for children of European descent. There has been since then a slight increase of numbers, and the schools contained at the end of the year 714 pupils. The European training school at Delhi also has been brought on to the list of aided schools. This institution is intended to train English girls for the work of zenana teaching, and is likely, if its operations can be somewhat extended, to prove of great service in the promotion of female education. It will be noticed under the head of Normal Schools. The eleven schools comprise the Lawrence Asylum at Murree for the children of soldiers, the Roman Catholic Female Orphanage at Simla, where most of the girls are of the same class, three other schools at Simla, four at Lahore, one at Delhi, and one at Gujránwála.

Inspector's account of the European schools in the Umballa circle.

66. The condition of the schools for Europeans and Eurasians in the Umballa circle, of which four are in Simla and one in Delhi, is thus described by the Inspector:—

"Bishop Cotton school; roll 130, against 125 last year, average daily attendance 120.

Bishop Cotton school.

This school is supported by fees, the income of an endowment and the Government grant. For the year under report the fees amounted to Rs. 12,620, or a little more than the previous year. I inspected the school in September, and examined all the classes but the highest.

"There are altogether 6 classes in the school, ability to read being required for admission into the lowest, or 5th class, whilst the highest, or upper 1st, prepares for the entrance examination of the Calcutta University and for the Rúrki and other examinations. The whole course of instruction up to the Rúrki standard would naturally extend over about 8 years; but I did not find that a system of promotion by classes had been very rigidly insisted on. The lower classes showed fairly well on the whole, especially the 3rd. With the 2nd class I was well pleased, excepting with the Latin. The lower 1st class did well only in English, Geography and History. From the highest or upper 1st class, 5 out of 6 passed the entrance examination of the Calcutta University, 1 in the 1st, 3 in the 2nd, and 1 in the 3rd division, and 5 who went up to the last Rúrki entrance examination, 2 passed, one occupying the 1st place, with 605 out of 750 marks, and the other the 5th place. The Latin was altogether low, there was a want of gradation in the course for each year, and the attainments of the boys in several of the classes were very unequal, yet, on the whole, the school seemed to me to be educationally in a satisfactory condition.

"Auckland House school; roll 37, against 34 last year; average attendance 42. This

Auckland House school, Simla.

institution is supported exclusively by fees and the Government grant. The fees for the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,699. I inspected this school in September and examined all the classes.

"There are 4 classes in the school, with a course supposed to extend over about 9 years. Excepting in Arithmetic, the appearance was, I consider, entirely satisfactory. I was especially pleased with the English and grammatical analysis of the 2nd class. The 1st or highest class I examined by written papers. They professed in English, Grammar, analysis, criticism of part of Book I of Paradise Lost, with the outlines of Literature: in History, England, India and Greece; in Geography, Europe in detail; and in Arithmetic, Proportion, Practice, Interest and Fractions. The following were the average per-centages gained:—in English 37; in History 34; in Geography 33; and in Arithmetic 31. Several of the papers were very good.

"The hand-writing of all the classes was neat and legible. The accomplishments are, I believe, very well taught, and the drawings of the senior classes were good. There is a want of graduation in the courses for each year, as well as of suitable text books; and the instruction, especially of the senior classes, is probably rather high pitched; but the school impressed me on the whole very favorably. Its financial condition is sound enough in the current account, but the building debt still hangs very heavy upon it. The Governors are however giving their attention to this. The expense to Government of each pupil in the Auckland House school has now reached the very high rate of Rs. 7-2-0 a month.

Roman Catholic Female Orphanage, Simla.

"Roman Catholic Female Orphanage; roll 152, against 154 in the previous year; average attendance 145. This institution is supported by subscriptions, by a special grant of Rs. 250 a month from the Military Department, by fees including the military capitation allowances of Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 10 a month, and by the grant-in-aid of this department. The fees for the year amounted to Rs. 1,962, and the subscriptions to Rs. 1,943. There is no fixed scale of fees for tuition, and the calculation is at present made by deducting Rs. 2-8, which is the military subsistence allowance, from the amount actually received; but this is plainly a very unsatisfactory mode—just as plainly as Rs. 2-8 is too small a fee for board. But this and other matters have been otherwise discussed. I inspected the institution in July and examined all the classes.

"There are altogether 7 classes, but last year no 1st or highest class had been formed. The course of studies includes all the branches of a plain education, with needle-work, and the practice of house-wifery. The staff consists of the Lady Superior and 11 sisters. The lower classes were very large, and in these there was not much to show.

"The higher classes however did very well, especially the 2nd; arithmetic and geography are slightly weak and deficient throughout the school. The work side of the institution embraces knitting, needle-work, washing, cooking, the care of the younger children, and the tidying of the rooms. This has perhaps not been carried to the extent that it might be; but it is prominently there. I went over the premises, as I have done frequently since, and was much pleased with the arrangements for the comfort of the children. There can be no doubt that the work of the past year was good, and such as to reflect credit on the management of Madam Gonzago.

Mayo Industrial school.

"Mayo Industrial school; roll 37, or 7 less than last year; average attendance 39. This institution receives both boys and girls, either orphans or the children of the very poor. It is supported by subscriptions mainly, by small fees, and a grant-in-aid. The fees for the year amounted to Rs. 829, the subscriptions to Rs. 2,174. The institution is managed by a committee, with the industrial element

under the Superintendent, and the class work under a teacher. The management is excellent. I made my inspection in September and examined all the classes.

"There are altogether 4 classes, with a course of instruction up to about the standard of the 4th class of a Government school, excepting in arithmetic. The class organization was good, and the attainments of the pupils highly satisfactory. In the highest class all the pupils could read with ease and understanding, could parse pretty well, and wrote, with few mistakes, a rather difficult passage to dictation. They could also do sums in bills of parcels, and answered very well to my questions on the geography of Europe. Everything was, I consider, highly creditable to their teacher. The industrial character of the institution is well maintained,—servants being almost entirely dispensed with. This is altogether a very deserving institution, and conducted on the most economical principles.

European girls' school, Delhi.

"European girls' school, Dehli; roll 30, against 33 last year; average attendance 17. This is also a mixed school; and of the pupils, at the time of my inspection, 6 were native christians. It is under the management of Mrs. Winter, and is the only institution of the kind in Delhi. It is supported mainly by funds supplied by Mrs. Winter and by the grant-in-aid. The fees for the year amounted to only Rs. 51. The pupils are the children of very poor parents, and would otherwise receive no education. I examined the school in April.

"There are 3 classes, the 3rd or lowest having pupils at various stages of advancement, but all in their first year of tuition. The pupils in the highest class could read from the Christian Vernacular Society's standard No. 4 fairly well, though with bad pronunciation, and wrote to dictation a passage of moderate difficulty—one pretty well. They knew up to simple division in arithmetic and a little elementary grammar and geography. That was certainly not much; but, in the circumstances, it was probably as much as was to be expected. The children come and go, and none of them, it appears, had been more than two years in school. Two of the native girls read Urdú, at first sight, fairly well. There can be no doubt about the utility of this school, which is I consider highly deserving of the support it receives. Only 8 boys were in attendance at the time of my inspection, and there may be room for doing more to gather in as many boys as girls; but the school, as it is, is doing good work, and, I believe, has the capacity of doing more.

Inspector's account of the European aided schools in the Lahore Circle.

67. The following extract from the report of the Inspector contains an account of the schools of the Lahore Circle, of which four are at Lahore and one at Gujránwála:—

Lahore High School.

"The numbers on the rolls of the Lahore High School have again increased. In the time of the Revd. E. H. Gulliver they amounted to 52. Last year they had fallen to 37, but have now risen to 46. All the schools at Lahore attended by Europeans and Eurasians have been placed under the management of a general committee with sub-committees for the several schools. It may be hoped that in consequence, ere long, better provision will be made for children of this class. We are much indebted to the Venerable Archdeacon Baly, who made a thorough examination of these schools last February. He found some improvement in the general discipline of the High School, but complained that no sufficient provision had been made for the teaching of the lower classes, in which the boys were generally two or three years behind their age. Accordingly he recommended that a trained

Assistant Master should be brought out from England, and that a monitor or pupil teacher should be employed to teach the younger children. There were in February 11 boarders, and it is expected that their number will be increased. The Head Master is the Revd. Ansel Jones, who takes much interest in his work.

Anárkali Girls' School.

"The Archdeacon considered that the Anárkali Girls' School was very well and economically conducted and with great credit to Mrs. Oliver for the manner in which she had brought her pupils on. At the same time he thought that Lahore should have a higher class of school, which might be effected by appointing a lady who had received a training as mistress in England, by obtaining a good school-house, and by making some provision for teaching accomplishments, which are valued by parents of the better class.

Naulakha and Donald Town Girls' School.

"The Naulakha and Donald Town Girls' School was inspected in May 1876 by Mr. Harvey, who reports very considerable improvement, although of 30 pupils on the rolls more than half were absent owing to sickness. The Archdeacon's report made some months before agrees with the very unfavorable account of this school given last year by the Inspector. The explanation seems to be that the school never thrives except when it is looked after by some of the Railway staff, and the return of Mr. and Mrs. Ross from England last spring has already had an effect which may be taken as a promise of good progress in future.

St. James' schools.

"These schools are for young children of the poorer class. The numbers on the rolls, which last year rose from 38 to 65, have again fallen to 55. The master and mistress take an interest in their work, and perform it as well as they know how, but are untrained. The Government grant is small, amounting to less than a rupee a head, and might properly be increased. The standard of education is below the level even of an inferior English National School.

"The parents of the children are of a very shifting class, very poor, generally unthrifty, and out of 52 families of this class, 32 fathers are either dead or out of employ. The school buildings are poor and inconvenient.

Girls' school at Gujránwála.

"This is a useful school, although the numbers are low, especially in the higher classes. The first and second classes, in which there were only 7 girls, passed a good examination. In the third class there were 12 little boys and girls mostly beginners. The school costs something less than 100 Rs. p. m."

Lawrence Asylum at Murree.

68. The Lawrence Asylum at Murree is the only aided institution for European children in the Ráwalpindi Circle. The average number of children was 141, against 128 in each of the two previous years. The results of Mr. Pearson's last examination of the school are thus summarized by the Officiating Inspector :—

"Both boys and girls had improved, and the school in all departments was efficiently taught. English dictation was neatly and correctly written in all classes, and easy questions in arithmetic were well done. The boys were examined experimentially by the English National School standard, and it appeared from a comparison with the English inspection reports, that the boys of the Lawrence Asylum are about equal to those of English National Schools in reading and dictation, and inferior to them in arithmetic. As regards age, they are on an average two years behind children of good abilities who have attended a good school regu-

larly but do not fall below the standard actually attained in England. Sixty-six boys took part in this examination. The examination of the classes in the books which they had studied shewed that all the children were well prepared, excepting the 3rd and 4th classes of girls in geography, which is taught by the pupil teachers. The girls of the pupil teacher class were intelligent and had a satisfactory knowledge of the subjects which they had read. The girls of the first class were backward for their age compared with the boys, but had made good progress. It appeared that lessons usually occupied half an hour, and that the number of hours a week devoted to the more important subjects was insufficient. The boys had not carried away accurate ideas of science and natural history taught without a text book. Hindustáni had been introduced into the lower classes. The younger boys had made good progress. The school at the end of the year contained 78 boys and 62 girls.

AIDED SCHOOLS OF THE HIGHER CLASS FOR NATIVES.

Aided schools of the higher class for natives.

69. There are still, as at the close of 1874-75, eight aided schools of the higher class for natives. They are all mission schools. They contained at the end of the year 1,973 boys, and the average attendance was 1,590. There is a falling off of about 100 in the number on the rolls, and a decrease of 25 in the average attendance. Fees amounted to Rs. 6,017, against Rs. 6,177 in the previous year. As I observed in my last report, boys in every stage are included in the returns of aided schools of the higher class; and it is desirable that they should be divided like Government district schools into departments, and that boys in the upper department only should be shewn in returns of schools of the upper class. This arrangement, however, is still postponed pending the decision of the Supreme Government as to the form of statistical returns for the Educational department throughout India.

Results of entrance examination of boys from mission schools.

70. From mission schools, including the Gujránwála school, which, though not yet included amongst the higher class, sent up 2 successful candidates to the entrance examination of the Calcutta University, there were 33 candidates for the entrance examination of the Calcutta University, and 27 for that of the Punjab University College; 17 were successful in the former, and 18 in the latter; 12 of these passed both examinations; so that altogether 23 boys were successful in one or other of the examinations or in both. From Government schools, as already stated, 30 boys passed the entrance examination of the Calcutta University, and 52 that of the Punjab University College; whilst the total number who passed one or other or both of the examinations was 64. The following table shews the results of the entrance, middle and lower examinations in these eight schools :—

	No. of candidates who passed the				
	Entrance Examination Calcutta University.	Entrance Examination Punjab University College.	Both Entrance examinations.	Middle school examination.	Lower school examination.
1. Delhi	4	2	2	...	19
2. Ludhiána	2	2	1	3	12
3. Jullundur	3	3	3	1	13
4. Amritsar	2	3	2	1	18
5. Lahore	3	7	3	...	31
6. Gujránwála	2	1	1	...	13
7. Ráwalpindi	1	...	...	...	40
8. Siálkot	...	...	...	2	10
Total ...	17	18	12	7	156

Much good work is done in mission schools, but the teaching is, as I have frequently pointed out, far less effective in the lower than in the higher classes; and as only a comparatively small number of the pupils continue their studies till they reach the higher classes, it is evident that the mass of boys are not well taught during any portion of their school career.

In the above return it should be observed that boys who have passed the lower school examination from the branches of mission schools are included. I am glad to observe a considerable improvement at Ráwalpindí, where 40 boys passed this examination. The number of successful candidates from the other schools is much less than it should be. The results of the middle school examination are simply disastrous, but I reserve my remarks on this subject for the next section, which treats of aided schools of the middle class.

Remarks by the Inspector on Ludhiána and Delhi mission schools.

71. Regarding the Delhi and Ludhiána schools the Inspector of the Umballa Circle writes as follows :—

St. Stephen's Mission School, Delhi.

"The Society for Propagation of the Gospel Mission School Delhi; roll 828, against 936 last year; average attendance 643. Of the roll call 180 belong to the high school proper and 648 to the branches, of which there are 8 scattered over the town and suburbs. These remain under the superintendence of the Revd. R. R. Winter. Excepting that in the lower schools there are 3 classes, in the highest of which

English is taught, the scheme followed is identical with that in Government schools, although the readings in each year are not so persistently adhered to. I visited all the branches and found these generally well-housed, and in good working order. Of the main school I examined all the classes, excepting those which had previously been tested by the middle school and entrance standards.

"The arithmetic, Persian, and geography of the middle school classes were considerably deficient, and there was a good deal of inequality amongst the boys of the same class. With the state of the upper school classes however, I was highly pleased. From the 1st class 4 out of 8 passed the entrance examination of the Calcutta University,—3 in the 2nd, and 1 in the 3rd division. Five also went up to the entrance examination of the Punjab University College and 2 passed. The 5 candidates of the middle school examination all failed, and of 35 in the lower school examination only 19 passed. These returns are not so satisfactory as they might be, yet there can be no doubt that, on the whole, a good work is being done in these schools. The state of the upper school, considering the defects of the middle, must be said to reflect credit on Mr. Rothwell, the Head Master.

"American Presbyterian Mission School, Ludhiána; rolls 561, against 651 last year; average attendance 180, against 352.

American Presbyterian Mission School, Ludhiána.

"This institution consists of a main school and 6 branches, one of which branches is in the main building. The roll of the main school is 176, of the branches 385. Each branch has 4 classes, with a two years' course, after completing which admission is given to the 1st class of the main lower school. In the main school there are 9 classes; so that the course of instruction up to the entrance standard extends altogether over 11 years.

"With the exception of instruction in English in the lowest classes the scheme of studies is the same as in Government schools. The classes of the main lower school did, I consider, very well, all the better, no doubt, from the time taken in the preliminary classes. The middle school is weak in Persian and arithmetic. In English the classes compare favourably with a Government school. The upper school impressed me, on the whole, favourably, although several were much below their fellows. Two out of 8 passed the Calcutta entrance examination and 2 that of the Punjab. Out of 17 candidates in the lower school examination 12 passed. This is a very good school, and a credit to all concerned. There is an earnestness about the work which it is very pleasing to witness.

Remarks by the Inspector on Higher class Mission schools, Lahore Circle.

72. The following remarks are from the report of the Inspector of the Lahore Circle:—

"Aided schools of the higher class are the mission schools at Lahore, Siálkot, Amritsar and Jullundur. The numbers have fallen off somewhat since last year, owing to causes which have already been explained. It must be remembered that we still retain the classification by which only the upper division is called the upper school in Government institutions, while mission schools include all the boys who assemble in the main building. In particular subjects, especially arithmetic, the mission schools are deficient, and the classification is generally less strict than in Government schools, but on the whole they are doing well. The entrance class at Amritsar was very ill prepared.

"This year in aided schools there were 9 candidates for the Calcutta entrance examination, of whom 8 passed. Last year there were 15 candidates of whom 9 passed. For the Punjab University examination there were 18 candidates, of whom 13 passed, not including the

Lahore Oriental College, which passed only one student with 14 candidates. The Jullundur school, which last year did not appear in the list, has now been fairly successful.

Inspector's report on the Rawalpindi and Peshawar Mission Schools

73. The following extract is from the report on the Ráwalpindi Circle :—

"There are as heretofore two aided upper schools at Ráwalpindi and Peshawar, both belonging to missionary societies. The one at Ráwalpindi belongs to the American Presbyterian Mission, and that at Peshawar to the Church Missionary Society.

"In the Ráwalpindi upper school there were 9 boys. There were only two boys in the Peshawar school who presented themselves for the examination held by Mr. Pearson, but the Inspector speaks well of the general tone of the school, and in high terms of the praiseworthy efforts of the missionaries for the advancement of education in this somewhat unfavorable locality."

AIDED SCHOOLS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS FOR NATIVES.

74. There are 44 aided schools of the middle class for natives. Of these 19 are Anglo-vernacular mission schools, one is a mission adult school for teaching English, one an adult school for English under native management, two are branches of the Lahore and Amritsar district schools; one, the Anglo-Sanskrit school at Delhi, is a branch maintained by subscriptions and a grant-in-aid, and is partly under native management; six are Anglo-vernacular schools under district officers; three are under Cantonment Magistrate, two are Regimental schools. There were also at the close of the year 9 vernacular schools under district officers.

Classification of the aided schools of the middle class.

75. Of the Anglo-vernacular mission schools, 3 are in the Umballa Circle 9 in the Lahore Circle, 3 in the Ráwalpindi Circle, and 4 in the Mooltan Circle. From these 106 boys passed the lower school examination, 30 boys went up for the middle school examination and only one was successful. On the whole there were 114 candidates for the middle school examination from mission schools, of whom 9 or less than one twelfth succeeded in passing. From district schools 89 candidates out of 262, or one third, were successful.

Results of examinations in the mission schools of the middle class.

76. Of the Aided Anglo-vernacular schools under district officers the Magiána school in the Jhang district, which supplied 3 successful candidates for the middle school examination and 28 for the lower school examination, is the most worthy of notice.

Aided Anglo-vernacular school, Magiána, in the Jhang district.

77. A strong desire is growing up, in some towns, where only mission schools exist, for the establishment of Anglo-vernacular schools supported by municipal contributions and subscriptions supplemented by a Government grant. At Ludhiána an Anglo-vernacular school known as the Hindú school has been established. Government has refused to allow a grant-in-aid for this institution, but it receives Rs. 50 per mensem from the Punjab University College. The management does not appear to be altogether satisfactory; and some useless regulations, such as obliging all the boys to learn Hindí, were in force when I visited it. It is, however, a fact worthy of notice that the school was attended by a considerable number of Muhammadans who objected less to the study of Hindí than to the religious instruction and attendance at Divine service that is enforced by the mission.

Desire for establishing grant-in-aid Anglo-vernacular schools.

78. It is I think to be regretted that religious instruction is not made an optional subject in mission schools. Many missionaries would look upon such a measure as the abandonment of an important principle, but this, even from the missionary's point of view, I take to be a mistake. It is my belief that very few of the boys, who now attend these schools, would wish to absent themselves from a Bible lesson in English, given by a missionary, during the regular hours of study, whilst the classes who are at present unwilling to send their children would probably no longer object to do so if they understood that religious teaching would not be forced on them. Many even of the new comers would, after a short time, be unwilling to forego the assistance in learning English that their school-fellows were deriving from a daily Bible lesson and would join the Bible class. If this view of the case be correct the utility of the schools would be extended and their popularity would be increased, whilst the Bible classes would be attended even better than at present.

Religious instruction in mission schools.

AIDED SCHOOLS OF THE LOWER CLASS.

79. Aided schools of the lower class comprise the lower departments and branches of most district schools, which are supported by means of a municipal contribution, fees, and a grant-in-aid; branches of mission schools, the Baptist mission schools for low caste boys at Delhi, and a few others.

Aided schools of the lower class.

80. The number of boys attending the lower departments of district schools has fallen during the year from 7,286 to 7,073, exclusive of boys in lower department not supported on the grant-in-aid

Lower department district schools.

system. The total number from all these lower departments and branches who passed the lower school examination was 988, against 935 in the previous year.

Branches of mission schools.

81. The branches of mission schools contain 3,475 boys, against 3,518 at the close of the previous year. The boys attending the lower classes in the main building are included in the returns of higher and middle aided schools. The results of the lower school examination, as regards the lower departments and the branches of mission schools, have been already noticed under the head of aided schools of the higher and middle classes.

Mission schools at Kotgarh and low caste boys' schools at Delhi.

82. Amongst lower aided schools (not branches of middle and upper schools) the Baptist mission schools at Delhi and the Kotgarh schools are the most important. Their progress and present condition are thus described by the Inspector of the Umballa Circle:—

Inspector's remarks.

Baptist mission school Delhi.

"There are altogether 35 Baptist mission schools for low caste boys, consisting of a central school and branches, 18 of the latter being in or near Delhi, and the remainder scattered over a large area to the south and west. The total number on the rolls at the close of the year was 558, the average attendance 397. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,627, the Government grant to Rs. 575, and the fees to Rs. 6-15-0. These schools are now under the superintendence of the Revd. R. Guyton. The boys of 16 schools were gathered for my inspection, which, with the central school, gave an aggregate roll of 345, of these 284 were present. In the branch schools Hindí is generally taught in the Nágrí character. The course usually consists of a little preliminary reading and spelling, and then a Gospel or a Bible history, with a very little lettering and figuring. More, I think, might be made of the latter, and a graduated step by step course is much required, but the Revd. Superintendent has taken up the whole matter enthusiastically. Several of the pupils were grown men.

"The central school is not peculiarly for low caste children. I found the number distributed over 5 classes, in two of which English was being taught. The lowest three classes had each boys of the same stage of advancement, and there were more classes belonging to different teachers than to different graduated parts of the same school. In these there were 63 pupils, of whom 31 were absolute beginners. Eight, excepting in arithmetic, were close upon the lower school standard, and 9 knew only Persian. In the two upper classes there were 14 boys 11 in the lower and 3 in the higher. The former were reading 'How to Speak English,' the Gulistán, and up to simple division in arithmetic; the latter, excepting in arithmetic and geography, the course of the 4th class in a Government school. Their translation back into English was not good, their Persian grammar was very deficient, and their dictation generally very faulty. In arithmetic they professed the compound rules, and had just began geography. A want of strict class demarcation and a properly graduated course of studies is also the failing of this school; but as noted already, Mr. Guyton is dealing with the matter. On the whole I consider these schools highly deserving of help.

"Church mission schools at Kotgarh; roll 145, against 104 last year; average attendance 85. There are altogether 7 schools,—a central school at Kotgarh and 6 branches scattered among the surrounding villages, 3 being beyond the Kotgarh valley. The schools are under the superintendence of the Revd. W. Robsch, assisted by Mr. Beutel. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,925 and the Government grant to Rs. 360. No fees are levied. I inspected the central and Theog schools, and examined altogether 69 boys. Of these 43 boys were in the 1st class, 18 in the 2nd and 8 in the 3rd. The 1st class read the 1st and 2nd Hindí primers, and knew a little mental arithmetic. Many in the 2nd class could read the 3rd Urdú as well as the 3rd Hindí Book, answered well in the geography of India, and had been instructed in simple natural history, but their arithmetic was still very elementary, although several had been at school for 5 years. Four boys of the highest class could read with fluency from the *Rusum-i-Hind* and 4 from the 3rd Urdú Reader. They wrote to dictation in both Urdu and the Hindí with fair accuracy and in a good hand, answered very well in the geography of Europe and Asia; knew up to fractions, including the rule of three in arithmetic; and showed very considerable acquaintance with natural objects. They had also learned something of the history of India and had begun English. Both this class and the 2nd had done a little free hand and model drawing and their performances were pretty good. Some of the boys in this class had been 8 years at school. This is a most interesting work, and all concerned deserve credit for its success so far."

Church mission schools, Kotgarh.

AIDED FEMALE SCHOOLS FOR NATIVES.

83. The number of aided schools has fallen from 218 to 213, but the number of girls has risen from 6,262 to 6,644. Adding the Government schools there are altogether 343 female schools for natives, attended by 10,018 girls. At the close of the previous year there were 316 schools with 9,580 girls.

Aided female schools for natives

The aided schools comprise 47 mission schools, besides at the close of the year 8 under the Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society at Lahore, 3 sets of zanána classes, 32 schools under Deputy Commissioners, 71 schools more or less under native committees, or committees consisting principally of natives, 51 schools under Bedi Khem Singh, and one native Christian school in connexion with the Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society.

The mission schools which are scattered through the large towns of the province contain 1,484 girls and the zanána classes 312.

84. The Inspector of the Umballa Circle writes as follows regarding the mission schools at Delhi, Karnal, Sabáthú and Kothgarh:—

Inspector's report on certain female schools, Umballa Circle.

"The S. P. G. Mission female schools consist of 5 ordinary schools in Delhi, an industrial school also in Delhi, and zanána classes in Delhi and Karnal. The aggregate roll was 348, the expenditure Rs. 10,253, the Government

S. P. G. Mission female schools.

grant Rs. 3,263. Only the ordinary schools were inspected, of which 2 are for Hindús and 3 for Musalmáns. Three girls from the former could read very well from a Scripture History in Hindí, could write fairly well to dictation and had begun the geography of Hindustán. From the latter, whilst all the children had something to shew, 6 girls could read at first sight from the *Rusum-i-Hind*, could write pretty correctly to dictation, knew the geography of Asia, and up to simple division in arithmetic. On the whole these are very promising schools. They are under the superintendence of Mrs. Winter, who is assisted on the Hindí side by Miss Tonnochy and on the Urdú side by Miss Boyd.

Baptist Mission Schools.

"The Baptist mission schools consist of a girls' school and zanána classes, in Delhi. They are at present under the superintendence of Mrs. Guyton. The aggregate roll at the end of the year was 119, the average attendance 89. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 2,919-13, the Government grant Rs. 440. Only the girls' school was inspected. This is a boarding school, its aim being to provide teachers for zanána work. The pupils are native christians. At the date of my inspection 21 were present, divided into 3 classes. English is taught in all the classes. In the lower classes there was not much to show. In the highest 2 girls could read and translate from the English Bible pretty well, wrote a simple dictation exercise in English without mistakes, could read the *Rusum-i-Hind* at first sight with some ease, and professed the 4 simple rules in arithmetic. The highest classes had also began elementary grammar and geography, and one Persian. The chief defect in the schools is a want of graduated text books and of a good scheme of studies. Perhaps the staff is scarcely efficient.

Sabáthú School.

"American Presbyterian Mission school, Sabáthú, roll 10; average attendance 9, Since Mrs. Janvier left this school has been in charge of Miss Nelson. Its expenditure for the year was Rs. 340-13, to which Government contributed Rs. 168-14. Mr. Clarke inspected the school and says of it—'The girls' school consists of mere beginners, but the results as regards instruction are as good as we manage to secure in Government institutions for the same expenditure, with the addition of the excellent moral effect of the interest exercised by the ladies of the mission'.

Church Mission School Kotgarh.

"Church Mission school Kotgarh; roll 25, average attendance 22. These are distributed over 3 schools, one at Kotgarh and two in neighbouring villages. The schools are under the superintendence of Mrs. Rebsch. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 380, the Government grant Rs. 120 only. The girls in the highest class, of whom there are 7, could read with some fluency from a Scripture History in Hindí and could write easy sentences to dictation. They know very little arithmetic. The crochet and knitting work of the school was very good, and knitting is taught to even the smallest girls. I was much pleased with the singing both of the boys and the girls of this mission. There can be little doubt about the great value of such a work as this."

Native Christian girls' school, Lahore.

84. The native Christian girls' school at Lahore is reported to be making satisfactory progress. The girls, many of whom are boarders, are happy and contented. They are backward in arithmetic and grammar, but otherwise acquitted themselves satisfactorily in English and the vernacular. The number rose during the year from 17 to 31, and has increased since its close.

85. The following extract regarding the Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society's schools in the city of Lahore is from the Inspector's report :—

Indian Female Normal School at Lahore.

"The Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society's schools in the city of Lahore are making good progress. The following interesting report has been furnished by the Lady Superintendent, who has been very successful in attracting pupils, notwithstanding the competition of the native society which pays all the scholars who attend.

Inspector's report on Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society's Schools, Lahore.

"The above society supports ten girls' schools in Lahore, which contain at the present time over 200 pupils. Nine of these schools are attended by Musalmáns, and the course of instruction is as follows :—reading, writing and arithmetic, in Persian Urdú, geography, history, the Bible and Christian instruction, plain needlework and knitting. To these are added, where practicable, gymnastic games. In the one Hindí school, Hindí or Gurmukhí are taught at the choice of the parents.

"The proficiency attained by different scholars varies very much. As many of the children are removed from school about the age of 12, to be married, they are not able to do more than make a beginning, which may, however, be continued afterwards, but a considerable per-centage of the Muhammadans remain in school till their 15th or 16th year, and some return after their marriage. In these cases the pupils have time to acquire a pretty fair education, and often aspire to teach in schools of their own.

"For teachers' salaries, monthly supplies of material, incidental expenses and rent, these schools cost from 80 to 90 rupees per mensem. The scholars receive no pay, but small rewards are given for progress made. The pay of two European assistants who have charge of the schools, and teach in each school three times a week, brings up the total expenditure to something over Rs. 200 per mensem. Towards this amount, the Government contribute but a small portion, their grant being only Rs. 40 per mensem.

Average of numbers and attendance is as follows :—

	Average No. on rolls.	*Average daily attendance.*
From July 1874 to June 1875, ...	211	171
From July 1875 to June 1876, ...	180	146
June 1875, ...	199	156
June 1876, ...	206	164

"The smaller average attendance and number on rolls for the year ending June 1876 is due—1st, to the sickness prevalent in Lahore during the last few months of 1875 and the subsequent epidemic of small-pox, which still keeps some of the children away from school; 2nd, to the dismissal of some of the pupils, whose attendance was irregular and whose progress was unsatisfactory. As these schools are never closed, except for a week in December, and as leave of absence is granted when the pupils or teachers desire it most, and as consequently some scholars are at any given time away on leave, the average of attendance is larger than would at first sight appear.

"In addition to these aided schools, the above society has one agent in Lahore who is entirely employed in zanána teaching, and one whose time is divided between the superintendence of the schools already mentioned and zanána teaching.

"During the year ending June 1876, 25 zanánas were regularly visited by these ladies and 36 pupils received instruction. The subjects of study vary considerably, according to the age and circumstances of the pupils. Many native ladies have made considerable progress in English reading, writing and composition, also in history, geography, map drawing, arithmetic, &c., and each learns to read her own language whether Bengáli, Urdú or Hindí. Many of these ladies employ their spare time in fancy work, of which some very good specimens have been furnished."

Female Mission schools, Amritsar.

86. In the Lady Lawrence girls' schools at Amritsar, the number of girls has risen from 518 to 612. The schools are 23 in number, and are reported to be generally doing well. The girls' orphanage at Amritsar is making satisfactory progress, and the results are creditable to the ladies of the mission.

Female mission schools, Ráwalpindi Circle.

87. In the Ráwalpindi Circle the two mission female schools at Ráwalpindi are reported to be making satisfactory progress; several girls have acquired an education of real practical value. No account is given of the two mission schools at Pesháwar.

Female mission schools, Mooltán Circle.

88. In the Mooltán Circle there are five aided schools, belonging to the Church mission at Mooltán. Many ladies have visited these schools and have expressed their satisfaction with what they saw. They are not open to inspection by men; but the Inspector was permitted to see some 8 or 10 girls of one school who could read Urdú with fluency. These schools contain 75 girls, all Muhammadans.

Aided female schools under Deputy Commissioners.

89. Of the schools under Deputy Commissioners, 3 are in the Umballa Circle and 29 in the Lahore Circle. Of the latter, 6 are in Kángra, 16 in the Siálkot district, 4 in Gujránwála district, and 3 in the Ferozepore district. The best schools are those in the Siálkot district.

Female Schools under Committees.

90. The schools under committees consisting principally of native members are all in the Lahore Circle. Of these, 25 are in the Jullundur district, 37 in the city of Amritsar, and 9 in the city of Lahore. The Jullundur schools continue to be in an unsatisfactory condition. They are attended exclusively by Hindús and are not open to male inspection like the Government schools in the same district which are attended by Muhammadans. The schools at Lahore under the Sikshá Sabhá have never made satisfactory progress.

The number of schools in the city of Amritsar remained the same as in the previous year, but the number of male teachers was reduced from 14 to 10, and the number of female teachers increased from 23 to 27. Four male and six female

teachers were dismissed and 10 new female teachers were appointed in their place. The salaries of the teachers range from Rs. 7 to Rs. 14. At the close of the year the schools were attended by 1,158 girls, of whom 136 were married. There are 189 Hindús, 384 Muhammadans and 585 Sikhs in the schools. The average attendance was 840. There is some falling off both in the numbers and in the average attendance, which is attributed to the sickness which prevailed in the city. A certain number of scholarships are awarded to girls who do well, and these were distributed by the Lady Superintendent. The primary schools are divided into four classes, and the course of study prescribed by the department is followed; considerable progress is said to have been made in the year, especially in Persian and arithmetic. All the schools were visited four times in the course of the year by the Lady Superintendent.

Bedi Khem Sing's schools.

91. At the close of the year Bedi Khem Sing's schools were 51 in number, of which 33 were in the Ráwalpindi and 18 in the Jhelum district. In the schools of the Ráwalpindi district some improvement in the style of work is reported, and the girls are now neatly dressed and taught to sit in their classes in an orderly manner. The grant from the district fund towards the support of these schools has been reduced. The Inspector visited such of the schools as were near his line of march, and those at Pindi Gheb he inspected for the first time, Bedi Khem Singh accompanying him. Several schools in the Jhelum district were examined; two are reported to be good schools but some are very inefficient.

SECTION VI.

INSTITUTIONS FOR SPECIAL AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION.

A.—Government Normal Schools.

Government normal schools.

92. There are 3 Government normal schools at Delhi, Lahore and Ráwalpindi. They contained at the close of the year 297 students. In this number are included 66 boys who belong to the model school in connexion with the normal school at Delhi, so that the number of men actually under training for appointments as teachers was 231. Forty-four students were successful in the normal school examination, and of these 9 obtained second grade certificates, and 35 certificates of the fourth grade. In the previous year 36 students passed, of whom 3 obtained second grade certificates, one a third grade certificate, and 32 certificates of the 4th grade. Some of the students who were allowed to

pass did not come up to the required standard in a theoretical knowledge of the art of teaching, but on the whole the progress made during the year wass atisfactory.

Establishment of a central normal school at Lahore.

93. The question of establishing a central normal school or college at Lahore, where both vernacular teachers and teachers of English shall be trained, retaining only elementary classes at Delhi and at Ráwalpindi, is now under the consideration of Government. At present native teachers of English receive no special training whatever, and the means available for training vernacular teachers are not altogether satisfactory. In the present state of education in this country, a training college should have at its head an Englishman, who, in addition to other necessary qualifications, is thoroughly acquainted with the system of training now practised in the United Kingdom. Lálá Srí Rám, M. A., of the normal school at Delhi, from the hints of Mr. Rodgers and his own study, has succeeded in acquiring some very valuable ideas on the subject, and would make an excellent assistant under a European Principal. The Delhi normal school is the only one to which a model school is attached, and at my last visit to that institution I was struck with the intelligence displayed by some of the teachers under training in their lessons to the boys of the model school, and at their perfect success in gaining the attention and keeping up the interest of all the boys in the class.

Delhi normal school.

94. In the early part of the year the students of the Delhi normal school were below the level which they ought, in the Inspector's opinion, to maintain. They suffered to some extent from the temporary absence of the head master, and there were amongst them some students of very inferior attainments. Since then however the classes have been weeded, and both students and teachers have been doing their utmost.

The following extract is from the Inspector's report:—

"The model school, without which the normal school would be a "drylight," has been well used during the year. It has now 4 classes, and is managed by the master and courses of two students from the 2nd and 3rd classes. The work of the students is apportioned every afternoon for the following day, and a register is kept of the manner in which they acquit themselves. Sometimes they have the charge of one class, sometimes of two or more, to bring out their managing, as well as their teaching capabilities. I consider that much progress in the practice of the profession was manifest during the year. There is a danger, lest, in using this school for practice, its own proficiency should be sacrificed. Instead of this, however, both the state of the school and its popularity have grown. It has now 66 pupils, whilst the average attendance for the year was 59. The cleanliness and manners of the boys as well as class order and discipline, are strictly attended to, and I consider that the school has now at least several of the qualities of a good model school. The expenditure for the year on this institution was only Rs. 180.

"The head master, who was on leave at the date of the last report, returned to duty in September, when Maulavi Nasír-ud-dín, who had officiated, reverted to his appointment as 2nd master. Otherwise there have been no changes in the staff. The masters, without exception, gave me entire satisfaction, and I have especially to commend the services of the head master, Lálá Srí Rám, who takes the most lively interest in all that concerns the school, and to whom is mainly due the very considerable progress of the past year.

"As many as 48 of the students are boarders. Their conduct, during the year, was exemplary, and their health almost uninterruptedly good. They continue to practise native gymnastics, and will, as soon as practicable, be introduced to English games. I am indebted to Munshí Rám Richhpál for much care taken in the superintendence of this institution during the year.

"Since last year, 12 students have passed out as teachers, on salaries ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 a month. The students begin to complain that passed middle school men are frequently preferred to them. This is very wrong. It is, no doubt, often necessary to employ passed middle school students, but it ought to be understood that these, as a rule, should give place to certificated masters, being themselves, in their turn, required to pass through the normal school. Many applications were made during the year, for teachers; but I entirely discouraged the re-call of students, without certificates. The practice in this circle of allowing students in large numbers to go down before finishing their course, has greatly affected the usefulness as well as the influence of this normal school. The rule of giving admission to the school only in July is now generally followed, but I cannot convince myself that that is an inconvenient season, not for the Inspectors, but for the districts, and the men."

With reference to the above remarks, it should be observed, that young men who have not gained certificates should not be given permanent appointments. It may be desirable to employ them as officiating teachers, but they should be required to make way for certificated men from the normal school. It is within the competence of the Inspectors to bring to the notice of the district officers, or, if necessary, of the Director, any infringement of the rules on this subject. Great care should be taken not to admit into the normal school, or to retain, if they should have gained admission, any men who are not likely to make the best use of their time and to profit thoroughly from their training; and students should not be allowed to return to their districts or to take up appointments until they have obtained certificates. With regard to the time of admission to the normal school, it may be remarked that this must necessarily depend on the time of the examination which is now held in June. The examination must be held either in the hot weather or the rainy season, as it is impossible for the Inspectors to give up the necessary time in the cold season; and this being the case, the early part of June appears, on the whole, to be the least inconvenient time.

Lahore Normal School.

95. The Lahore normal school is still held in the Huzúrí Bág, where also are the students' quarters. No place could be more unsuitable for a school of any kind, especially for a normal school. The quarters of

the students also are unhealthy in the extreme. The school will shortly be removed into the new college building, but it is a matter of very great importance that suitable quarters should be provided for the students. The sale of the buildings in the Huzúrí Bág would help to provide the necessary funds for this purpose. It has been impossible to maintain a model school in the Huzúrí Bág, but such a school will be opened as soon as the quarters set apart for the normal school in the new building are available.

The following extract is from the Inspector's report :—

"The normal school at Lahore is under the same Head Master, Thákar Dás B. A., and continues to do fairly well. Since the close of the year, the teaching staff has experienced a loss by the death of Henry Wood, who was for some years Arithmetic master, and by the neatness and excellence of his method has effected a marked improvement in the style of teaching of those vernacular masters who have come under his instruction.

"The examination for certificates held in June 1875 was on the whole attended with satisfactory results, excepting in one important subject, the art of teaching.

"As we have often explained, the art of teaching, as it is understood in the training schools at England, is studied here under great disadvantages ; and our normal schools have hitherto rather occupied the place which college does at home, following a school education."

Ráwalpindi normal school.

96. The Ráwalpindi normal school is held in an unsuitable building, though it is not so extremely bad as that at Lahore. It suffers also from the want of a model school. I have not yet taken steps to supply the latter deficiency, as the question of establishing a central training school or college at Lahore is under consideration. If the teachers of the Ráwalpindi Circle should still coutinue to receive their training at Ráwalpindi, the establishment of a model school will, of course, be a matter of absolute necessity. The Inspector stated in his last report that the missionaries objected strongly to such a measure. Possibly, however, there may have been some misconception in the matter. It is universally recognized that teachers cannot be thoroughly trained without a model school, under proper supervision, and I can hardly suppose that the missionaries at Ráwalpindi would, for a moment, expect or desire that the Government should refrain from a measure that was considered essential to the efficiency of the teachers of vernacular schools throughout a large portion of the province through the fear that the fifty or sixty little boys, whom the model school could accommodate, should contain amongst their number some few who might possibly have joined the mission branch schools.

B.—Aided Normal Schools.

Aided normal schools.

97. There is one aided normal school for men, and there are 6 aided female normal schools.

Normal school for men at Amritsar.

98. The male school is that belonging to the Christian Vernacular Education Society at Amritsar. This institution suffered considerably from the absence in Europe, during two years, of Mr. Rodgers, the Principal. The gentleman who had been appointed to succeed him was transferred elsewhere and the institution was left without a head. Shortly before the beginning of the year under report, Mr. Keyworth was sent from England, but he had at first no knowledge of the language. For a few months Henry Wood, who was brought up in the Amritsar Orphanage and trained in the normal school, and had done good service as arithmetical master in the Government school at Lahore, was employed as assistant in the Amritsar normal school. Ill health however compelled him to leave, and he died shortly after the close of the year. The institution contained at the close of the year 39 students, and will, no doubt, soon recover its former position, now that the Principal has returned. I understand that it is proposed to retain the services of Mr. Keyworth and to open a class for the training of Anglo-Vernacular teachers.

Female normal schools.

99. Of the six female normal schools, two are at Delhi, and four, in the Lahore circle.

The following extracts are from the reports of the Inspectors :—

Female normal school at Delhi.

"The female normal school at Delhi is part of the great work carried on there by the S. P. G Mission. It is under the superintendence of Mrs. Winter, and is divided into two sections, a Hindí and Musalmání. In both, there were, at the end of the year, 17 students. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,602-14-0, to which Government contributed Rs. 1,826.

"In the Hindí school, 9 were present at my inspection, out of 10. In reading and writing the highest attainment was about that of the lower school standard. The arithmetic was slightly less, with no geography. The women seemed respectable and anxious to learn, but they were mostly old.

"In the Musalmání school, 5 were present, out of 7. Two were, excepting in geography and arithmetic, about the standard of the 2nd class, whilst another was in all respects slightly above that. The students of this division were much younger than those on the Hindí side. These results are good, as far as they go, but they are, I consider, much too little for the purpose intended. Until a woman has attained, at the very least, the standard of the primary school examination, she is entirely unfit to be the pioneer of female education.

Female normal schools in the Lahore circle.

"There are female normal schools at Amritsar, Lahore, Siálkot and Jullundur. The complaint against these schools has always been that they do not serve the purpose of training teachers, although a fair education is given to adult stipendiaries.

"The Amritsar normal school has made fair progress in the various subjects of study. There are 39 women under training, of whom 13 are Musalmáns, reading Urdú and Persian, 13 Hindús reading Nágrí and 13 Sikhs reading Gurmukhí and Nágrí. The progress of the Persian classes is much better than of the others. There is a great want of good Gurmukhí books, as many of the Sikhs will not read Nágrí after the Gurmukhí course is finished. In the city of Amritsar there are 37 primary schools for girls. Of these 28 are taught by women, of whom 25 were trained in the normal school. This is so far satisfactory, but it is thought that the number of trained teachers required will soon have been supplied for the city, and the attempt to send women out into the district as teachers has not hitherto met with success, Mrs. Rodgers states that some of the trained women make very slow progress when first employed as teachers, having to contend with much opposition from dismissed male teachers, but after a time they get on better. No special reports have been received of the working of the other normal schools, but a proposal to convert them into middle schools for girls, has been negatived by Government and they will be given a further trial."

European training school at Delhi.

100. The European training school at Delhi is likely to prove a very useful institution. Its purpose is to provide European teachers for zanána work. It contained at the close of the year 3 students. It is supported from mission funds, subscriptions and a grant-in-aid Fees amounting to Rs. 30 were received last year. The Inspector reports that the course of instruction extends over 2 years, and embraces all the ordinary subjects of a higher English education with Urdú and Hindí. In October last, 3 passed out after completing the course, and are now employed, two in Delhi and one in Amritsar. Mr. Sime suggests that this department might undertake to examine the students at the end of their course and to grant certificates. Those who passed out in September were examined by written papers in Divinity, English, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Urdú and Hindí and the results were very satisfactory. In arithmetic they gained on an average no less then 73 per cent of the maximum number of marks for a paper containing questions on the whole subject. The school is under the superintendence of Miss Bland, assisted by a Munshí and a Pandit, and it is much to be desired that arrangements could be made for receiving a larger number of students.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

School of Industrial Art, Lahore.

101. The School of Industrial Art was opened in the early part of the year under Mr. Kipling, who was nominated to the post of Principal. It contained at the close of the year 88 pupils, of whom 3 were Christians, 24 Hindús, 49 Muhammadans and 12 Sikhs.

102. The boys who attend the school are of various ages and are drawn from different classes of society. Some are the sons of artizans, whilst others belong

to the munshí or naukarí pesha class. As might be expected, the sons of artisans shew, in many cases, considerable aptitude and great interest in their work, whilst the boys of the munshí class set about what they have to do in a mechanical way, and evince little interest, unless in the prospect of at some time obtaining a scholarship.

It is the object of the Principal to make the institution emphatically a school of 'Industrial Art,' and to give the boys a training that they can turn to practical account in after life. The majority of the students have been learning the elements of drawing from demonstrations on the black board and flat examples; and a smaller number have been taught to draw from objects. The highest class has made considerable progress, much more indeed than I should have supposed to be at all possible within so short a time. The Principal finds that the students, who compose this class, already begin to exhibit special technical aptitudes, which he has endeavoured to encourage. Amongst the most promising students may be mentioned Muhammad Dín the son of an engráver, Rám Singh of the school of carpentry, Sher Muhammad a Luhár, and Edwin Holder.

Muhammad Dín, like the other students, was put through a course of outline from the flat and elementary geometry. Since then he has made some creditable pen-drawings of Káshmírí ewers in the museum, and he has been exercised in original design. With the latter object he was first required to draw carefully a chased *tabar* or battle-axe, which is in the museum, then to make a sketch from nature of some strawberry leaves, and lastly to use these leaves as the basis of a new design for a casket to be executed in chased steel, the ornamentation being similar in character to that on the blade of the battle-axe. The result appears to me to be highly satisfactory. Mr. Kipling observes that, "though not of course a first rate design, it is sound as far as it goes, and tolerably correct according to the decorative law of quantity and distribution of parts."

Rám Singh, from the school of carpentry, gives promise of becoming a very capable draughtsman and designer in his own craft, and he will be, as Mr. Kipling observes, a valuable assistant to an architect. He has been prevented by illness from completing a design for a drawing-room desk, the ornamental parts of which are based on details collected by himself from wood carvings in Amritsar.

Sher Muhammad shews a taste for decorative painting. He is very diligent, and he has made two full-sized copies of encaustic panels of coloured decoration from Wazír Khán's mosque.

Edwin Holder, who has been sent by his relatives from the Hissár district, is a boy of considerable talent, but he is so young that Mr. Kipling cannot yet say in what particular line he is likely to excel.

Two boys are taught on alternate days modelling in clay and moulding in plaster, under J. Pinto the moulder; and they are reported to be making good progress.

The boys of the carpentry school attend the school of Industrial Art for a few hours daily. Mr. Kipling observes that "the greater part are too young to produce show-works, but they are acquiring by their daily practice with the pencil a facility which must be of use to them when their general intelligence shall be more fully developed." These boys receive elementary instruction in reading and writing the vernacular and in arithmetic. Some of the other boys attend mission schools, but it seems desirable, as Mr. Kipling observes, that all the younger boys should receive general instruction.

School of carpentry at Lahore.

103. The school of carpentry at Lahore was set on foot by means of a private subscription, and there was reason to hope that it would soon become self-supporting. This expectation has not been realised. It is difficult to provide for the adequate supervision of a school of this description without incurring a considerable monthly expenditure; and, as the school, having no capital, was necessarily maintained on a small scale, it could not afford to pay much for superintendence. The want of a sufficient check on the head workman resulted in peculation, and remissness in the execution of orders, which caused great injury to the financial prospects of the school. Measures have been taken to prevent the recurrence of these evils; but the future constitution of the school is still under consideration.

Industrial school at Kasúr.

104. I reported last year that an industrial school had been established by the Municipal Committee at Kasúr, where the pupils are taught to make rugs, various kinds of country cloth, &c. &c.; and this school has made satisfactory progress during the year under report. Measures are under consideration for the establishment of industrial schools at Delhi.

Desirability of establishment schools for other industries at Lahore.

105. As soon as the school of carpentry at Lahore can be placed on a thoroughly satisfactory footing, it will be desirable, if funds can be found, to establish schools for other industries; and I think that all such schools should be placed under the general superintendence of the Principal of the School of Industrial Art. By attaching a few scholarships to

each school of industry, we should attract the most intelligent boys of the artisan class, and we should be able to give them a good elementary education, whilst instructing them in the principles of their own trade. The industrial schools thus recruited would supply from amongst their pupils the best possible material for the School of Art.

SECTION VII.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

106. Scholarships are allowed by Government to one out of every four of the candidates who are successful in the Entrance and First Arts examinations of the Calcutta University, on condition that the students to whom they are awarded continue their studies in the Government Colleges of the Province. Students who are successful in the corresponding examinations of the Punjab University College, are eligible for scholarships awarded by the Senate.

Scholarships allowed in Government Colleges.

Until recently it was rare to meet with a student who was prepared without a scholarship to prosecute his studies in a Government College. At the close of the year, however, 39 students, or 31 per cent. of the whole number, had no scholarships; and there can be no reasonable doubt that the number of non-stipendiary students attending College will increase from year to year.

107. The sum of Rs. 1,000 per mensem is allowed by Government for district school students. The award of these scholarships is determined, subject to certain conditions, by the position gained by boys in the middle school examination, and they are tenable in upper district schools. Scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 400 per mensem are awarded on the same principle to boys of vernacular schools; and are tenable in the High Vernacular school at Ludhiána.

Allowances for scholarships in Upper Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools.

Scholarships tenable in district schools are very eagerly sought for; but there is little desire for a vernacular education beyond the middle school standard, and many of the boys who last year gained scholarships did not join at Ludhiána. Of course, where technical instruction is given the case is different. Some men are sent to the normal school for higher instruction combined with technical training; and the Ludhiána High school is very popular in Ludhiána itself, because it has supplied so many successful candidates to Rurkí. This however was not sufficiently understood throughout the province. Last year, a class

was formed of students who had passed the Entrance examination of the Punjab University College, whom it was intended to send up for the First Engineering examination of that institution; but, in consequence of the introduction of a considerable amount of English into the examination, the class was broken up. In order to make the school successful, it will be necessary to give instruction in English to the standard required by the Punjab University College for the Engineering examination. When this is done, the scholarships will be eagerly sought after by the students of vernacular middle schools.

Distribution of scholarships for the year 1876.

108. The following statement shews the distribution of Government scholarships for the year 1876:—

Colleges	Rs. 472 p. m.
Upper district schools	Rs. 940 p. m.
Middle ditto	Rs. 51-12-0 p. m.
Ludhiána high vernacular school	Rs. 222 p. m.

The scholarships awarded by the Punjab University College to students of Government Colleges for the year 1876, aggregate Rs. 542 per mensem. During 1875 Rs. 6,104 were expended on this account, and Rs. 3,890 on scholarships to students in the Oriental College.

Scholarships awarded from district and municipal funds.

109. Scholarships are awarded also by district committees and in some cases by municipalities with the view of enabling promising boys to continue their studies in district schools or in vernacular schools of the middle class. Regulations have lately been sanctioned by Government with the view of ensuring the award of such scholarships on a satisfactory system; and it has been ruled that for scholarships awarded by district committees the children of agriculturists only shall be eligible.

By means of these scholarships clever boys from village schools can continue their studies in district schools, and, if they are eventually successful in the competition for scholarships tenable in college, the highest education that can be obtained in the province is open to them.

Besides enabling the cleverest boys to rise, scholarships fulfil two other very important purposes:—firstly, the hope of obtaining scholarships exercises a great influence on the studies of a much larger number of boys than those who actually obtain them; and, secondly, in many districts of the Punjab a considerable number of village school boys, influenced by the example of those who were in-

duced by scholarships to join schools of a higher grade, have entered district schools and vernacular middle schools after passing the primary school examination in their own villages.

Special scholarships are allowed to a certain number of the Muhammadans attending the Anglo-Arabic school at Delhi, which is maintained from the proceeds of the Nawáb Fund—an endowment made by the late Nawáb Fazl 'Alí Khán for the promotion of education in the city of Delhi.

Amount expended on scholarships in normal schools.

110. The sum of Rs. 15,358 was expended during the year on stipends to normal school students, but such stipends are rather salaries than scholarships.

SECTION VIII.

EMPLOYMENT OF STUDENTS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Employment of matriculated students.

111. During the year, 33 students left the Lahore College. Of these, 11 obtained appointments under Government, on salaries of from Rs. 20 to Rs. 125 p. m., and of the average value of Rs. 35 p. m. Two are employed by missions, 1 is a pleader, 3 have entered the medical school, 2 have entered the Rurkí college, one on a scholarship of Rs. 50 p. m., and one is preparing for that institution; one has joined the Law school, one the Engineering class, 1 is an apprentice in a district office, 2 have died, and 8 are returned as without employment.

Fourteen students left the Delhi College: of these 5 have obtained employment on salaries varying from Rs. 35 to Rs. 90 p. m. and of the average value of Rs. 66 p. m. One is reading law, one is preparing for Rurkí, and 7 had no employment. It will be observed that out of 47 students as many as 15 left college without employment. This is owing to the fact that a number of students joined college in the hope of obtaining scholarships from the Punjab University College, and when they found about the end of the year that their expectation would not be realized, they left.

Of the 158 students who passed the last Entrance examination of the Calcutta University and of the Punjab University College, 127 entered the Lahore or Delhi College. Of the 31 who did not join a Government College, 10 had passed the Entrance examination of the Punjab University College in the vernacular. Eight of these belonged to the Ludhiána High school, and these all entered the

Engineering class, which was subsequently broken up, for reasons already stated; of the other two, one is employed as a teacher on Rs. 5 p. m. in the Ludhiána Hindú school, the other on Rs. 10 in the mission school at the same station. Of the 21 boys who passed in English, 5 have obtained appointments on salaries varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 23, and of the average value of Rs. 18 p. m. One is employed as a tutor to some European children at Phillaur, 2 are apprentices in public offices, 2 have entered the Engineering class at Hoshiárpur, 5 are continuing their studies in Bishop Cotton school, and 5 are without employment.

Appointments obtained by unmatriculated students of district schools.

112. Eighty-eight unmatriculated students of district schools have obtained employment—20 in the Educational, 22 in the Civil, and 46 in other departments, on salaries averaging Rs. 17-1-0 p. m. In the previous year 84 students obtained employment on salaries averaging Rs. 13-12-9.

Appointments obtained by students of vernacular schools.

113. From vernacular schools, 299 students obtained employment on salaries averaging Rs. 8-6-8. Of these, 88 entered the Educational, 111 the Civil department, and 100 obtained other employment. In the previous year, 300 students obtained appointments and the average salary was Rs. 9-2-10.

SECTION IX.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN INDIAN EDUCATION.

Number of students learning the English language.

114. The number of boys learning English increased during 1875-76 from 11,017 to 11,483. The increase is wholly in Government schools. In aided schools there is a slight falling off. Boys in Government schools and in aided schools under the management of Government officers are required to pass the lower school examination before they begin the study of English. In Mission schools English is commonly taught to boys who have not reached this standard. In my last report, I explained the evils to both English and Vernacular education that result from beginning the study of English at too early a stage. There is a tendency, however, to adopt the system pursued in Government schools, and this probably is the reason that the number of boys actually learning English in aided schools is less than at the close of the previous year. At the end of 1875-76 Government schools and aided schools under Government officers contained 5,367 boys learning English, and schools under private management, 6,116.

One great defect in our present system is, as I observed last year, the want of effective means for training English teachers. Should it be decided to establish a Central Normal School at Lahore, this want will be supplied. Such a measure will have two very important effects: it will greatly improve the style of English teaching throughout the province, and it will cause a very large increase in the number of boys who learn English. At present high rates of salary must be paid to secure good masters; but when fairly qualified teachers can be obtained on moderate salaries, it is probable that they will be very largely employed by local committees throughout the province.

The results of the middle school examination shew that considerable improvement has taken place in the teaching of English in schools under Government officers during the last few years. The first middle school examination was held in January 1869: on that occasion 4 boys obtained more than 50 per cent of the maximum number of marks in English. Since then the numbers each year have been 1, 24, 47, 95, 70 and 111.

Indigenous Schools.

115. In the statement of indigenous schools the statistics of expenditure are necessarily worth very little, and too much reliance should not be placed on the details given as to the number of boys in each district. The statement shews altogether 48,697 pupils. Of these, however, 26,400 are returned as studying Arabic. This is a purely religious exercise, and consists chiefly in learning portions of the Qurán by rote. Seven thousand three hundred and eighty-one are learning Mahájni, and the instruction these boys receive is of a technical character. After attending school for several years, they acquire a thorough knowledge of the multiplication table (including the products of certain fractional numbers), and more or less insight into the method of writing hundís, &c. Neither one class nor the other of these boys receive as a rule any kind of literary education. Seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-three boys learn Persian: considering that this is, after English, the most popular subject that is taught in the province, it might be expected that more students of this language would be found in indigenous schools. As a rule, however, it can be learnt much better in Government schools. There used to be and no doubt still are some good Persian schools or maktabs; but most of the best teachers have, I believe, entered Government employment; and nothing could be worse than the system of teaching that prevailed in the great majority of these maktabs. The boys began with the Karíma, which they learnt by heart, first *be máne*—'without the meaning'—and then *bá máne*—*i. e.*

Indigenous Schools.

with the literal translation—but without any real comprehension of the subject matter. The same process was extended to other Persian books. The boys were not expected to understand what they read, and when I have asked questions I have been frequently met with the expostulation 'He is a child, what can he understand?' The sole object was to exercise the memory. Two thousand four hundred and eleven are entered as learning Urdu. Formerly Urdu was never taught in indigenous schools, as it was considered that a knowledge of Urdu would be acquired by learning Persian. Thirteen hundred and forty-eight boys learn Sanskrit, 2,970 read Hindí in the Nágri character, and 589 learn English.

From these returns it would appear that, excluding boys, who learn only the Qurán and Mahájni, the total number of pupils in indigenous schools does not exceed the number that has been added to Government vernacular schools during the last three years.

It may be remembered that, roughly speaking, the Government vernacular schools of the Lahore circle contain about twice as many boys as the Umballa and Ráwalpindi circles, and about four times as many as the Mooltan circle. Of boys reading the Qurán 2,443 are in the Umballa circle, 7,875 in the Lahore circle, 11,633 in the Ráwalpindi and 4,449 in the Mooltan circle; of those reading Mahájni 2,041 are in the Umballa, 2,947 in the Lahore, 1,648 in the Rawalpindi and 745 in the Mooltan circle; and of those reading Persian 945 are in the Umballa, 3,575 in the Lahore, 2,036 in the Ráwalpindi and 1,427 in the Mooltan circle. If the returns are to be relied on the Ráwalpindi, Jhelam and Jullundur districts contain respectively 3,021, 2,972 and 2,450 boys learning the Qurán, in each case more than the whole Umballa circle. In the Umballa circle the Ludhiána, Umballa and Sirsá districts contain the largest number of boys reading the Qurán. In the Delhi district and in the city of Delhi itself the number of boys reading Arabic is small. Of Urdu reading boys 337 are in the Umballá, 1,438 in the Lahore, 464 in the Ráwalpindi, and 172 in the Mooltan circle.

SECTION X.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

Assets and liabilities of the Book Depôt.

116. At the beginning of the year the assets of the Book Depôt amounted to Rs. 1,23,552-9-4, and the liabilities to Rs. 56,565-13-1.

In the assets are included cash in hand Rs. 661-6-8, money due to the depôt Rs. 12,397-7-9, stock Rs. 87,311-15-1*; tools and plant, paper, printed forms, &c., Rs. 23,182. The liabilities include sums due by the depôt and the amount by which the receipts from Government in past years exceed the money paid into the treasury on acccount of the sales that have been effected. During the year 1875-76 the sum of Rs. 56,919-10-9 was received from Government; printing paper of the value of Rs. 2,565-10-0 was received from the Superintendent of Stationery Calcutta, lithographic stones and other materials of the estimated value of Rs. 1,000 were received from England, and books and printing materials of the value of Rs. 587-8-0 were purchased on credit, so that the liabilities incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 61,072-12-8. The sum of Rs. 67,345-0-5 was paid into the treasury, Rs. 104 have been advanced for books, and Rs. 761-13-0 were applied to the payment of a debt, making a total of Rs. 61,210-13-5. Hence it will be seen that the payments made by the depôt during the year exceeded the liabilities incurred during the same period by Rs. 7,138-0-9 (Rs. 68,210-13-5—Rs. 61,072-12-8), and the liabilities at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 49,427-12-4, and were less by Rs. 7,138-0-9 than at the commencement. The assets at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,20,194-14-0, and were less by Rs. 3,357-11-4 than at the beginning. Whilst therefore the assets were reduced by Rs. 3,357-11-4, the liabilities were reduced by Rs. 7,138-0-9; and the difference between these two sums, *i. e.* Rs. 3,780-5-5, represents the profits of the depôt during the year after paying all its own charges and some others which do not properly belong to it.

When the work of registering books was first made over to the book depôt, the Government agreed to allow Rs. 1,200 per annum on this account; since that time the work of registration has very greatly increased but nothing has been actually paid by Government. In order however to estimate correctly the financial operations of the depôt the charge for registration ought clearly to be taken into account.

A great part of the time of the translating staff of the book depôt is occupied in the translation of matter for the Government, Vernacular Gazette, and the cost of the labour expended on this work should be deducted from the expenditure of the book depôt. For the year 1875-76 the approximate cost of translating matter for the Vernacular Gazette was Rs. 1,920-0-0.

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*This is the nominal value of the stock, but as explained in previous reports the whole amount could not be realized. Some of the books are unsaleable or not easily saleable.

The sum of Rs. 1,200 for registration and Rs. 1,920-0-0 on account of the Gazette should be deducted from the amount received by the depôt from Government during the year, in order to form a proper estimate of the financial results; and if this is done the profits of the book depôt for 1875-76 will amount to Rs. 6,900-5-5.

A corresponding reduction should be made from the liabilities of the depôt. These liabilities as already stated include sums due by the depôt and the amount by which the receipts from Government in past years exceed the money paid into the treasury on account of the sales that have been effected. From these receipts should clearly be deducted the cost of the registration of books and of translating matter for the Government Gazette, as these charges have no connexion with the ordinary work of the depôt and bring in no return. For the registration of books Government proposed, as already stated, to allow Rs. 1,200 per annum: this for 8½ years amounts to Rs. 10,200. The approximate cost of translation for the Government Gazette since 1st January 1874, when the work commenced, is Rs. 4,320; and deducting these amounts from Rs. 49,427-12-4 the liabilities of the book depôt will be reduced to Rs. 34,907-12-4.

Secretariat and official books.

117. The value of books received for sale from the Secretariat amounted to Rs. 6,495-10-8, and the value of books sold to Rs. 891-2-4. Rs. 947-7-9 were remitted to the Secretary for books sold during the year under report and the previous year, after deducting the usual commission allowed to the Curator. The value of official books sold during the year was Rs. 4, and the amount paid into the treasury was Rs. 77-7.*

New books published during the year.

118. The following are the names of new books issued from the Educational Press or published for the Department during the year:—

1.	English words and sentences comprised in the first part of "How to Speak and Write English" ...	15,000
2.	Exercises for translation comprised in the first part of "How to Speak and Write English"	5,000
3.	"How to Speak and Write English," Part I. English Urdú Edition	10,000
4.	Shabdarth Bhánú, a Sanskrit-Hindi Dictionary ...	500

* This includes Rs. 73-7 realised on account of sales effected during the preceding year.

5.	Qisas-i-Hind, Part III, (Stories from the History of India, English Period)	2,800
6.	Tahrír-i-uqlídas (Translation of Books V, VI, and XI from Potts' Euclid)	350
7.	Persian Selections for Class VII of Upper Schools ...	350
8.	Ditto for Class VIII of Upper Schools	350
9.	Idiomatic Colloquial Sentences, English, Pashtu, by Captain Plowden	200

Reprints issued during the year.

119. Of the reprints issued during the year the following are the most important :—

Urdú kí pahlí kitáb.

Qáida-i-Urdú.

Urdú ki dúsri kitáb.

Fársi kí pahlí kitab.

Fársi ki dúsri kitáb.

Safat-ul-masádir.

Gulistán.

Qisas-i-Hind, Part I.

Zubdat-ul-Hisáb, Part I.

Urdú kí tísrí kitáb.

Masdr-i-Faiyúż.

Bostán.

Jaghrafiya-i-Hind, Part I.

Jaghrafiya-i-Punjab.

Qawáid-i-Urdú.

Miftáh-ul-arz.

Receipts of the Press.

120. The aggregate value, calculated on the retail selling price (which is subject to discount at the rate of 20 per cent), of books delivered by the Press to the Depót was Rs. 46,153-14, and the value of work done by the Press for the Office of the Secretary to Government, the Financial Commissioner, the Director of Public Instruction, and other persons, was Rs. 6,000-3-8. The value of the work performed by the Press during 1875-76 was nearly Rs. 10,000 in excess of that performed during the previous year.

Work done by the translators during the year.

121. The translating staff of the Book Depôt have translated 1,445 pages of original matter during the year, of which no portion formed a part of educational books. They have also compiled a vocabulary of technical terms which occur in elementary Urdú books in use in the Department, revised and corrected 500 pages of the translation of Lethbridge's History of India, and 180 pages of the Police Catechism, transliterated the Police Catechism, corrected proofs of 1,818 pages and reported on several books.

The books ready at the close of the year.

122. The following books were ready or actually in the Press at the close of the year :—

1. Translation of Professor Balfour Stewart's Primer on Physics.
2. Translation of Lethbridge's History of India.
3. Translation of Primer on Physical Geography.
4. Vocabulary of Technical Terms for the use of Educational Officers.
5. Selections from Urdú Poetry for the use of Educational Officers.
6. Translation of Elementary History of the World.
7. Consolidated Civil Codes (will be put in Press when the next English edition is out.)
8. Police Catechism.
9. How to Speak and Write English, Part II.

Lithographed books.

123. The imperfections inseparable from lithographed books, especially when large editions are required, have long engaged my attention; and I determined when I visited England on furlough a few years since to ascertain whether it would be possible by any known process to produce facsimiles of the Persian character in a superior style. Since that time I have been carrying out a series of experiments, and last year I had three books printed—the Karfma, the Gulistán and the Urdú Qaida or Primer. These three books were made over for sale to the Secretary of the school of carpentry, and any profits that may be realized will be credited to that institution. One of these books, the Qaida or Primer, was, with the approval of Government introduced into Government schools. Much valuable experience has been gained, and I am now engaged with the assistance of some of my colleagues and other friends in bringing out a series of vernacular text books which will I venture to hope prove of real service to primary schools in this country. It is unnecessary to say more on this subject at present; but I hope in the course of a few months to submit some of the first books of the series for the consideration of Government.

Statement shewing the financial operations of the Depôt in 1875-76.

124. The following statement shews the financial operations of the year in greater detail :—

Assets at the close of 1874-75.							*Paid into the Treasury.*							
Cash	661	1	8				Sale proceeds of books ...	60,418	10	0				
Inefficient balance ...	12,397	7	9				Freight and postage on books realized from purchasers	564	4	2				
Stock	87,311	15	11				Proceeds of the Press ...	6,304	2	3				
Tools and Plant, Paper and Printed Forms &c. ...	23,182	0	0	1,23,552	9	4	Registration fee of copyright of books registered under Act XXV of 1867 ...	58	0	6	67,345	0	5	
Drawn from the Treasury on account of pay of Curator and establishment, including translators	11,620	7	5				Debt paid				761	13	0	
Contingencies of the Book Depôt	2,623	15	10				Advanced for books ...				104	0	0	
Purchase of books... ...	25,891	3	8											
Pay of Press establishment...	9,813	3	9											
Over-time work	1,194	1	3											
Purchase of paper and other materials, and contingencies	5,776	10	9	56,919	10	8								
Debts not adjusted at the close of the year.							*Assets at the close of* 1875-76.							
Paper received from the Superintendent Stationery Calcutta	2,565	10	0				Cash	2,090	12	1				
Estimated value of lithographic stones and other materials received from England	1,000	0	0				Inefficient balance ...	13,925	15	6				
Other debts incurred ...	587	8	0	4,153	2	0	Stock	91,738	0	2				
Profits of the Book Depôt and the Educational Press after paying all charges ...	3,780	5	5	3,780	5	5	Tools and Plant, Paper and Printed Forms &c. ...	12,440	2	3	1,20,194	14	0	
TOTAL Rs. ...				1,88,405	11	5	TOTAL Rs. ...				1,88,405	11	5	

125. The statement given below shows the value of English and Vernacular books brought on stock and issued during the year :—

Books brought on stock and sold during the year.

BOOKS.	In stock at the close of 1874-75.			Brought on stock during the year.			Total.			Issued during the year.			Balance at the close of the year.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
English	51,546	6	11	24,242	2	9	75,788	9	8	22,313	12	7	53,474	13	1
Vernacular	35,765	9	0	54,945	11	9	90,711	4	9	52,448	1	8	38,263	3	1
TOTAL ...	87,311	15	11	79,188	14	6	1,66,499	14	5	†74,761	14	3	91,738	0	2

* This includes Rs. 1,200 for registration of books and Rs. 1,920 on account of translation of matter for the Government Vernacular Gazette.

† Sales Rs. 74,743-12-9. Carried to profit and loss Rs. 12-8-6.

The sales for the year under report exceed those of the preceding year by Rs 11,734-11-7.

The increased sales are due partly to a larger supply of books to libraries, partly to an increased demand in Bombay and Scindh, and partly by their adoption by the teachers of private maktabs in the province in preference to those hitherto in use.

The sum of Rs. 79,187-14-6 under the head of books brought on stock is made up as follows :—

Value of books received from England through the Secretary of State	Rs.	6,369	2	2
English books purchased in India	„	13,506	14	8
English books received back	„	440	3	9
Vernacular books purchased in India	„	5,563	2	4
Ditto delivered by the Educational Press	„	29,608	6	9
Ditto received back	„	1,327	12	3
Enhancement made to prices of English books...	„	3,524	9	5
Ditto Vernacular books	„	18,112	6	9
Discount allowed by booksellers on English books	„	327	12	9
Ditto Ditto on vernacular books ...	„	240	3	8
Books purchased on credit	„	167	4	0
Total ...	„	79,187	14	6

The following is the detail of books issued :—

Sold to Deputy Commissioners	„	23,289	14	3
Supplied to College and School Libraries ...	„	5,454	7	3
Supplied for prizes by order of Director ...	„	2,494	15	3
Supplied to Director's office library	„	620	5	0
Supplied to Inspectors of Schools for Prizes and Libraries	„	3,494	3	6
Sold to the Head Masters of District and Normal Schools	„	11,428	7	6
Sold to Superintendents of Regimental Schools	„	1,326	15	0
Cash sales	„	26,179	15	0
Sold to Superintendents of Jails	„	460	10	0
Carried to Profit and Loss account	„	12	1	6
Total ...	„	74,761	14	3

The number of vernacular books issued was 2,76,367 and of English books 30,061, the former exceeding those issued during the previous year by 24,758 and the latter by 7,623. The amount actually realized by sales during the year, after deducting Rs. 7,604-8-11 allowed as discount to purchasers, was Rs. 61,246-3-10.

CONCLUSION.

126. I desire in conclusion to express my sense of the zeal with which the officers of the department have performed their duties during the year, and to convey my thanks to them for their earnest co-operation, and to district officers for the courtesy they have shewn and their readiness to carry out the suggestions that have from time to time been made to them.

127. I append lists of Civil Officers whose exertions in the cause of education have been brought to notice by Inspectors, and of the native gentlemen whose services are thought deserving of special recognition.

List of European officers reported by Inspectors to have shewn special interest in the cause of Education during 1875-76.

No.	Name.	Rank or designation.	District.
1	T. W. Smyth, Esq., ...	Deputy Commissioner	Dehlí.
2	J. O. Oliver, Esq., C. S. I., ...	Do., ...	Gurgáon.
3	Col. F. J. Millar, ...	Do., ...	Karnál.
4	G. Knox, Esq., ...	Do., ...	Rohtak.
5	Col. T. E. Forster, ...	Do., ...	Hissár.
6	G. E. Wakefield, Esq., ...	Do., ...	Sirsá.
7	Col. J. Fendall, ...	Do., ...	Umballa.
8	Major E. P. Gurdon, ...	Do., ...	Ludhiána.

List of Native Gentlemen who have exerted themselves in the cause of Education during 1875-76.

No.	NAME.	Rank or designation.	District.	Tahsil or Village.
	LAHORE CIRCLE.			
1	Lálá Rám Chand	Member Committee	Jullandur	Kartárpur.
2	Sardár Ajít Singh	Ditto	Ditto	Alawálpur.
3	Lálá Mohkam Chand	Mahajan	Ditto	Núrmahal.
4	„ Taba Mal	Member Committee	Ditto	Phillaur.
5	„ Tulsi Ram	Ditto	Ditto	Aprah.
6	Chaudri Núr-ud-dín	Lambardár	Ditto	Sargándí.
7	Lálá Hira Mal	Sáhúkár	Ditto	Jagatpur.
8	Déva Singh	Lambardár	Ditto	Kutainda.
9	Fateh Khán	Khewatdár	Ditto	Baghauran.
10	Sarúp Singh	Ditto	Ditto	Kákar.
11	Gauhar Ali Khán	Zaildár	Ditto	Gunáchaur.
12	Kahn Singh	Lambardár	Ditto	Banga.
13	Bhái Dula Singh	Khewatdár	Ditto	Jandiála.
14	Achhal Singh	Lambardár	Ditto	Jhandusínga.
15	Mukham-ud-din	Ditto	Ditto	Kapúrpind.
16	Budha Mal	Member Committee	Ditto	Nurmahal.
17	Qazí Chanan Shah	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
18	Karm Chand	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
19	Salig Ram	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
20	Wazír Khán	Member School Committee...	Ditto	Ditto.
21	Hamír Chand	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
22	Sarúp Singh	Lambardár	Ditto	Pindori Najran.
23	Hira Mal	Zaildár	Ditto	Másápúr.
24	Gulám Ali Sháh	Member Committee	Ditto	Soiyán.
25	Karm Singh	Zaildár	Ditto	Aur.
26	Gulab	Ditto	Ditto	Patarah.
27	Chaudri Búta Chand	Lambardár	Ditto	Belgah.
28	Ganesha Singh	Jagírdár	Ditto	Mangúwál.
29	Ishar Chand Choudri	Lambardár	Ditto	Bilgah.
30	Hamnún Khán	Ditto	Ditto	Aprah.
31	Diwán Chand	Tahsildár	Hoshiarpúr	Dasúha.
32	Kagina Singh	Zaildár	Ditto	Mahalpur.
33	Jawahar Singh	Ditto	Ditto	Khad.
34	Muhammad Alí	Tahsildár	Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur.
35	Pírú Shah	Member Committee	Kángra	Nadáon.
36	Akbar Khán	Náib Tahsildár	Ditto	Palampur.

No.	NAME.	Rank or designation.	District.	Tahsil.
37	Maulavi Muhammad Ikram ...	Tahsíldár	Amritsar	Tarn Táran.
38	Gulam Muhammad	Zaildár...	Ditto	Fathábád.
39	Mangal Singh	Ditto	Ditto	Chawinda.
40	Attar Singh	Ditto	Ditto	Gandiwind.
41	Ibráhim Ali	Tahsíldár	Siálkot	Pasrúr.
42	Badrí Náth	Ditto	Ditto	Reya.
43	Iltaf Ali	Munsiff	Ditto	Daská.
44	Sayid Wázir Ali...	Extra Assistant Commissioner,	Ditto	Siálkot.
45	Diwan Harnam Singh ...	Member Municipal Committee,	Ditto	Pasrúr.
46	Ganda Sháh	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
47	Muhammad Khán	Zaildár and do.	Ditto	Do.
48	Qutab-ud-din	Zaildar...	Ditto	Samariál.
49	Dádan Khán	Ditto	Ditto	Talwandi.
50	Dwárka Dás	Member Municipal Committee,	Ditto	Jamki.
51	Ganda Sháh	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
52	Balmokand	Ditto	Ditto	Zafarwal.
53	Nabi Baksh	Zaildár...	Ditto	Auliápur.
54	Jaimal	Lambardár	Ditto	Rudiál.
55	Nátha Mal	Náib Tahsíldár	Ditto	Zafarwal.
56	Hayat Khán	Zaildár...	Ditto ...	Daska.
57	Milkhi Sháh	Member Municipal Committee,	Ditto	Pasrúr.
58	Sánjhi Mal	Tahsíldár	Ditto	Zafarwál.
59	Jagan Nath	Ditto	Ditto	Siálkot.
60	Ralia Rám	Náib Tahsíldár	Ditto	Reya.
61	Nihálá	Chief Lambardár	Ditto	Malláh.
62	Kishin Singh	Zaildár...	Ditto	Dhamthal.
63	Háji Gulám Hosain ...	Member Committee	Ditto	Qilá Sobha Singh.
64	Jassa Singh	Chief Lambardár	Ditto	Ditto.
65	Umar Baksh	Lambardár	Ditto	Sandánwála.
66	Wasáwa Singh	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
67	Qádar Baksh	Tahsíldár	Lahore	Kasúr.
68	Mirza Fath Muhammad Bég ...	Member Municipal Committee,	Ditto	Fatí.
69	Jalál-ud-din	Zaildár...	Ditto	Bágbánpur.
70	Gulám Nabí Khán	Extra Assistant Commissioner	Ditto	Kasúr.
71	Badrí Nath	Tahsíldár	Ditto	Lahore.
72	Ganda Mal	Chaudrí	Gujránwála... ...	Gujránwála.
73	Mulraj	Thanadár	Ferozepore	Dharmkot.
74	Sodhi Mán Singh	...	Ditto	Buttar.
75	„ Indar Singh	...	Ditto	Sultan Khánwala.

No.	NAME.	Rank or designation.	District.	Tahsíl or Village.
	UMBALLA CIRCLE.			
1	Lálá Rammi Mal	Member Committee	Delhi	Dehli.
2	Natthan Lál	Lambardár	Gurgáon	Jharsa.
3	Mir Fashat Husain	Jagírdár	Ditto	Turkeyawas.
4	Lálá Diwan Singh	Member Committee	Rohtak	Rohtak.
5	Rai Bakhtawar Lál	Judicial Assistant	Ditto	Do.
6	Munshi Hárjiwan Lál	Tahsíldár	Ditto	Do.
7	Pandit Jaidial Singh	Ditto	Hissár	Bhewani.
8	Lálá Devi Chand	Ditto	Sirsa	Fazilka.
9	„ Basant Rai	Ditto	Ditto	Dahwali.
10	„ Bansi Lál	Member Committee	Umballa	Jagadri.
11	„ Devi Chand	Ditto	Ditto	Do.
12	„ Shiv Prasad	Tahsíldár	Ditto	Do.
13	Nehal Singh	Lambardár	Ludhiána	Badowál.
14	Lehna Singh	Khewatdár	Ditto	Raipur.
15	Sardár Mit Singh	...	Ditto	Malodh.
16	„ Badan Singh	...	Ditto	...
17	The widow of the late Sardár Seheri	...	Ditto	...
	RAWALPINDI CIRCLE.			
1	Murli Dhar	Tahsíldár	Pesháwar	Charsaddá.
2	Khán Ibráhím Khán	Rais	Ditto	Zeyda.
3	Sardár Amrik Singh	Tahsíldar	Rawalpindi	Kahúta.
4	Bèli Rám	Ditto	Ditto	Attock.
5	Muhammad Afzal Khán ...	Ditto	Ditto	Gujar Khán.
6	Ganpat Rai	Ditto	Ditto	Fath Jang.
7	Kishan Diál	Ditto	Ditto	Pindi Gheb.
8	Ram Sahai	Ditto	Jhelam	Jhelam.
9	Bishan Singh	Ditto	Ditto	Chakwál.
10		Thanadár of Ahmadabad ...	Ditto	Pind Dadan Khán.
11	Pir Muhammad Sháh	Rais of Dhrugi	Ditto	Jhelam.
12	Fateh Khán	Lambardár of Núrpur ...	Ditto	Pind Dadan Khán.
13	Sangar Khán	Rais of Dumdi	Ditto	Jhelam.
14	Fateh Khán	Lambardár of Chakali Shah,	Ditto	Ditto.
15	Doda Khán	Ditto of Dariyala ...	Ditto	Pind Dadan Khán.
16	Múl Singh	Sodhi of Harnpur	Ditto	Ditto.
17	Shérbaz Khán	Lambardar of Bishindor ...	Ditto	Jhelam.
18	Lálá Hukam Chand	Tahsíldár	Hazárá	Mánsehrá.
19	Mir Alam	Extra Assistant Commissioner.	Ditto	Haripur.

No.	NAME.	Rank or designation.	District.	Tahsil or Village.
20	Raja Jahandád Khán	Rais of Khánpur	Hazára	Haripúr.
21	Khán Samandar Khán	Rais of Gari Habibula ...	Ditto	Mánsehrá.
22	Sultán Ismail Jan	Inspector Police	Ditto	Ditto.
23	Gulám Jalani	Thanadár of Tarbela	Ditto	Mansehra.
24	Ramján Khán	Ditto of Sherwan ...	Ditto	Ditto.
25	Devi Dáyal	Tahsildár	Gujrat	Kharian.
26	Sultán Ali	Zaildár of Jalalpur	Ditto	Gujrat.
27	Jan Muhammad	Ditto of Hariyawala ...	Ditto	Ditto.
28	Sharf	Chaudri of do. ...	Ditto	Ditto.
29	Ahmad Khán	Zimmawar of Kahálá ...	Ditto	Ditto.
	MULTAN CIRCLE.			
1	Rahm Shah	Tahsildár	Multan	Sera Sidhu.
2	Sher Baksh	Lambardár	Ditto	Kasba.
3	Ghulam Nabi Khán	Ditto	Ditto	Soman.
4	Yar Muhammad Khán	Ditto	Ditto	Rukrhatti.
5	Notan Mal	Ditto	Ditto	Davaran.
6	Kadir Baksh	Zaildár	Ditto	Mamdal.
7	Raja Hamidulla	Extra Assistant Commissioner,	Jhang	Jhang.
8	Jaigopal	Tahsildár	Ditto	Sherkot.
9	Pandit Thakur Dás	Ditto	Ditto	Chaniot.
10	Sheikh Arjumand	Ditto	Ditto	Jhang.
11	Phumman Lal	Ditto	Dera G. Khan ...	Sangarh.
12	Sheikh Gulam Muhammad ...	Ditto	Ditto	Rajanpur.
13	Pandit Sheo Ram	Ditto	Ditto	Kulachi.
14	Attar Singh	Lambardár	Montgomery ...	Jethpur.
15	Chalar Das	Ditto	Ditto	Taridabad.

W. R. M. HOLROYD, MAJOR,

Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

STATEMENTS.

B. EDUCATION FORM NO. 1.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Result of the Examinations of the Calcutta University and of the Punjab University College for the official year beginning 1st April 1875, and ending 31st March 1876.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Nature of Examination.	No. of Institutions sending up candidates.			No. of candidates sent up.				No. of candidates passed.				Religious or National classification of passed candidates.						
												Natives of India.						
	Government Institutions.	Private Institutions.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Private students.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Private institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Europeans.	REMARKS.
Calcutta University.																		
Entrance or Matriculation	6	11	17	58	43	2	103	30	23	1	54	1	36	10	1	...	6	
Arts. First Arts	2	...	2	15	...	...	15	8	...	...	8	...	7	1	...	...	...	
Arts. Bachelor of Arts				11	...	...	11	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	
Arts. Master of Arts				1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Punjab University College.																		
Entrance or Matriculation	10	12	22	87	51	14	152	52	20	2	74	1	53	13	7	...	...	
Proficiency in Arts	2	1	3	10	3	...	13	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	
High Proficiency in Arts				12	...	...	12	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	

B. EDUCATION

Return of Colleges and Schools, and the Scholars attending them,

1	2	3	4	6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Government Institutions.											Aided Insti-				
CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1876.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on the 31st March learning through*		*Religious or National classification of scholars as on 31st March 1876.*						Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1876.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on the 31st March learning through*	
				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindús.	Mahammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.					English.	Vernacular only.
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University in:—																
Arts	2	113	78	113	...	3	84	18	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University.																
Madrassahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools (vernacular)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools.																
For Masters	3	297	255	...	297	...	85	195	17	...	...	1	39	29	9	30
For Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	213	174	3	210
Schools of Art and other Technical Schools.																
School of Industrial Art ...	1	88	63	8	80	3	24	49	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Boys.																
Higher Schools (English) ...	(a) 8	(a) 416	337	408	8	5	284	88	39	...	...	9	2,103	1,710	1,750	353
Middle Schools teaching through English	26	3,614	2,538	3,614	...	10	2,313	1,006	280	...	5	36	4,997	3,927	2,652	2,345
Middle Schools teaching through Vernacular only.	117	14,518	12,033	738	13,780	4	8,890	4,415	1,204	...	6	9	1,360	1,149	...	1,360
Lower and Primary Schools(b)	1,298	65,134	53,853	135	64,999	4	31,101	27,489	6,165	...	375	197	11,836	10,054	1,443	10,393
Schools for Girls.																
For Natives of India ...	190	3,374	2,701	...	3,374	...	573	2,710	89	...	2	214	6,664	4,907	100	6,564
For Europeans and others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	286	255	286	...
Mixed Schools (Boys & Girls)																
For Europeans, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	232	218	232	...
TOTAL ...	1,585	87,654	71,858	5,016	82,538	29	43,354	35,970	7,812	...	389	480	27,730	22,423	6,475	21,255

(*a*). Includes Gurgáon Vernacular school, which contains 8 boys.
(*b*). Include Jail schools.

FORM 2.

for the official year beginning 1st *April* 1875 *and ending* 31st *March* 1876.

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
TUTIONS.						UNAIDED INSTITUTIONS UNDER INSPECTION.													GRAND TOTAL.					
Religions or National classification of scholars as on 31st March 1876.									*Number of scholars on the 31st March learning through*		*Religions or National classification of scholars as on 31st March 1876.*													
Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.		Others.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1876.	Average daily attendance.	English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.			Others.	Grand total of institutions.	Grand total of scholars on 31st March 1876.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.		Others.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	113	3	84	18	6	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	10	16	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	330	7	93	211	23	...	...
3	85	105	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	213	3	85	105	20	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	88	3	24	49	12	...	...
186	1,159	499	258	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	2,519	191	1,443	587	297	...	1
94	3,059	1,454	368	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	8,611	104	5,372	2,460	648	...	27
1	800	468	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126	15,878	5	9,690	4,883	1,295	...	5
49	7,522	2,982	705	...	578	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,495	76,970	53	38,623	30,471	6,870	...	953
135	2,736	1,988	1,804	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	344	10,038	135	3,309	4,698	1,893	...	3
286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	286	286	...	...	...	...	...
232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	232	232	...	...	...	...	...
993	15,371	7,512	3,252	...	602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,665	1,15,284	1022	58,725	43,482	11,064	...	991

B. EDUCATION FORM 3.

Receipts and Expenditure of Educational Establishments in the Punjab for the official year beginning 1st April 1875 and ending 31st March 1876.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	RECEIVED.									EXPENDED.
Nature of Establishments.	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal grants.	From Revenues of Native States.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total.
University (*a*)	21,000	...	2,162	5,402	...	...	3,343	15,628	47,535	(*b*)45,277
Direction	42,784	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,784	42,784
Inspection	1,23,249	2,583	...	...	...	...	...	353	1,26,185	1,26,185
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.										
Arts... ... ... {Government ...	41,280	...	...	...	89		...	...	44369	44,370
Arts... ... ... {Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law										
Medicine										
Engineering										
Colleges or Departments of College not affiliated to the University.										
Madrassahs										
Medical Schools (vernacular)										
Normal Schools.										
For Masters ... {Government ...	16,299	...	...	...	...	...	77	...	16,299	16,299
For Masters ... {Aided ...	3,000	...	...	80	39	...	8	5,065	8,187	8,187
For Mistresses, ... {Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Mistresses, ... {Aided ...	11,979	1,245	...	300	3,445	...	60	3,969	20,998	21,341
Schools of Arts and other Technical Schools.										
Schools of Art ... {Government ...	9,972	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	10,003	10,003
Schools of Art ... {Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Boys.										
Higher Class, English*... {Government ...	56,098	2,487	...	...	699	...	3,470	...	59,472	†59,472
Higher Class, English*... {Aided ...	32,749	...	...	9,421	1,292	...	18,638	17,599	79,699	84,322
Middle Class, English... {Government ...	88,105	4,161	...	108	1,746	...	11,724	...	94,875	94,808
Middle Class, English... {Aided ...	28,349	1,166	2,042	10,969	3,254	...	9,078	14,107	68,965	66,906
Middle Class, Vernacular {Government ..	6,593	65,730	240	820	13,130	480	5,122	23	87,736	87,939
Middle Class, Vernacular {Aided ...	2,354	2,548	...	19	4,479	...	831	...	10,231	9,986
Lower Class & Primary {Government ...	12,229	2,15,359	20	1,011	7,794	8	9,480	935	2,38,462	2,38,285
Lower Class & Primary {Aided ...	25,664	1,948	553	3,990	15,919	...	15,969	6,209	68,252	67,925
Schools for Girls.										
For Natives of India ... {Government ...	166	11,349	...	66	2,663	...	3	...	14,244	14,244
For Natives of India ... {Aided ...	17,421	4,263	665	11,391	8,086	..	759	17,548	60,123	57,942
For Europeans and others (*c*) {Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Europeans and others (*c*) {Aided ...	9,071	...	...	2,500	...	...	10,659	2,187	24,417	27,917
Mixed Schools (Boys' and Girls') (*d*) {Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools (Boys' and Girls') (*d*) {Aided ...	21,568	...	6,524	7,128	...	....	4,363	7,442	47,025	43,320
Scholarships.										
In Colleges ... ... {Government ...	5,152	...	420	255	...	...	...	6,204	12,031	(*e*) 12,031
In Colleges ... ... {Endowed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools ... ... {Government ...	15,274	37,022	133	12	5,153	...	...	160	57,754	57,754
In Schools ... ... {Endowed ...	...	1,142	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,142	1,142
Buildings and Endowments ... {Government ...	(*f*)65,805	61,779	...	...	9,307	...	...	...	1,36,891	1,36,891
Buildings and Endowments ... {Aided ...	10,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,560	10,560
Miscellaneous	65,268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,268	65,268
TOTAL ...	7,34,989	4,12,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,51,161

(*a*) The Punjab University College accounts are kept by the calendar year, and the figures shewn in this statement are for 1875, with the exception of the Government grant, which is for the financial year 1875-76. The amount drawn from Government during the calendar year as shewn in the University College accounts is Rs. 22,882-10.

(*b*) Exclusive of Rs. 6,570-12 on account of scholarships in Government Colleges and Schools, for which there is separate head in this return.

(*c*) Includes the following schools:—1. Auckland House School, Simla; 2. Roman Catholic Female Orphanage, Simla; 3. Girls' School, Delhi; 4. Anarkuli Girls' School; 5. Naulakha and Donald Town Girls' School, Lahore.

(*d*) Includes the following schools:—1. Mayo Industrial School, Simla; 2. Saint James' School, Lahore; 3. Murree Asylum.

(*e*) Inclusive of Rs. 6,204 on account of College scholarships expended from the receipts of the University College.

(*f*) Includes Rs. 9,567-1-4 on account of Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawar, and Rs. 1,500 on account of rent of Medical School Lahore, and Rs. 1,470 rent of Principal Medical School's House Lahore.

NOTE.—The collections on account of fees of Government institutions entered in column 8 are not included in the total of receipts in column 10, as the fees are not expended directly except in the Ludhiana High Vernacular School, Delhi Anglo-Arabic School, and Kohat and Abbottabad District Schools.

* Including High Vernacular Schools at Ludhiana and Gurgaon.

† Includes Rs. 138 from fees.

B. EDUCATION—FORM 4.

Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools, and of all Schools and Colleges, aided and inspected by Government, in the several districts under the Government of the Punjab, and in the States subject to administrative supervision—for the year 1875-76.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Names of Districts and Native States.	Vernaculars spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of population.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1876.	Average number of square miles to each school.	Percentage of scholars to population.	REMARKS.
1 Dehlí ...	Urdú and Hindí	1,277	6,08,850	122	5,916	10·4	·97	
2 Gurgáon ...	Do.	1,980	6,89,663	66	3,560	30	·51	
3 Karnál ...	Do.	2,352	6,10,927	43	2,031	54·7	·33	
4 Hissár ...	Urdú, Panjábi, Jatú & Bágri.	3,540	4,84,681	26	1,179	136·1	·24	
5 Rohtak ...	Urdú and Hindí.	1,811	5,30,959	47	2,498	38·5	·46	
6 Sirsa ...	Urdú, Panjábi, Bágri & Bhatti.	3,121	2,10,795	26	1,015	120·03	·48	
7 Umballa ...	Urdú, Hindí and Panjábi.	2,621	10,35,488	92	6,886	28·4	·66	
8 Ludhiána ...	Urdú and Panjábi.	1,368	5,83,245	76	4,406	18	·75	
9 Simla ...	Urdú and Pahári.	18	33,995	22	856	·8	2·52	
10 Jullundur ...	Panjábi and Urdú.	1,326	7,94,764	165	7,876	8·08	·90	
11 Hoshiárpur ...	Do.	2,086	9,38,890	96	5,325	21·7	·56	
12 Kángra ...	Pahári, Urdú and Lahauli.	8,988	7,43,832	76	3,163	118·2	·43	
13 Amritsar ...	Panjábi and Urdú.	1,562	8,32,750	108	8,699	9·2	1·04	
14 Gurdáspur ...	Do.	1,818	9,06,126	112	5,708	16·1	·62	
15 Siálkot ...	Do.	1,955	10,05,004	121	5,905	16·1	·58	
16 Lahore ...	Do.	3,659	7,89,666	123	8,179	29·7	1·04	
17 Gujránwála ...	Do.	2,563	5,50,576	85	5,403	30·1	·98	
18 Ferozepore ...	Do.	2,739	5,49,253	53	2,755	51·6	·50	
19 Ráwalpindi ...	Do.	6,218	7,71,256	94	6,744	66·1	·94	
20 Jhelam ...	Do.	3,910	5,50,988	59	4,273	66·2	·85	
21 Gujrát ...	Do.	2,029	6,16,847	47	3,600	43·1	·58	
22 Shahpur ...	Do.	4,700	3,68,796	33	2,085	142·4	·56	
23 Mooltan ...	Urdú, Multáni, and Panjábi.	5,927	4,71,563	56	3,054	105·8	·64	
24 Jhang ...	Panjábi and Urdú.	5,702	3,48,027	44	2,579	129·5	·74	
25 Montgomery ...	Do.	5,573	3,59,437	28	1,440	199·03	·40	
26 Muzaffargarh ...	Multáni, Urdú, and Panjábi.	2,954	2,96,547	24	1,398	123·08	·47	
27 Dera Ismail Khán ...	Panjábi, Pushtú and Urdu.	7,096	3,94,864	26	2,105	276·7	·53	
28 Dera Ghazi Khán ...	Do. Bilochi and Urdú.	4,740	3,08,840	39	1,767	121·5	·57	
29 Bannu ...	Do. Pashtu and Urdú.	3,171	2,87,647	23	1,113	137·8	·38	
30 Pesháwar ...	Urdú and Pashtú	2,497	5,23,152	44	2,287	56·7	·43	
31 Hazára ...	Pashtú, Panjábi, and Urdú.	2,835	3,67,218	24	1,042	472·5	·28	
32 Kohát ...	Do.	2,839	1,45,419	5	337	567·8	·23	
Total ...		1,04,975	17,604,595	2,065	1,15,284	3,216·05	21·26	

N.B.—Columns 2, 3, and 4 have been filled up from the statistical tables published with the Administration Report 1874-75.

General Comparative Statement of Statistics

1		2	3	4	5	6			7		
		Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls at close of the year.	Average number of scholars on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Aggregate expenditure from all sources.			Expenditure from Provincial services.		
						Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Institutions.											
Colleges	1874-75	2	88	73	62	56,627	3	0	50,570	14	0
	1875-76	2	113	92	78	56,400	10	0	49,432	5	0
Schools of Higher Class	1874-75	8	432	403	334	69,911	0	0	65,008	5	0
	1875-76	8	416	402	337	73,595	3	0	67,255	1	0
Schools of Middle Class	1874-75	128	15,458	14,303	12,003	1,86,279	15	0	92,450	12	0
	1875-76	143	18,132	17,487	14,071	2,10,111	7	0	95,604	7	0
Schools of Lower Class	1874-75	1,222	60,390	49,991	46,467	2,13,718	9	0	6,600	8	0
	1875-76	1,271	61,703	61,770	50,523	2,34,017	12	0	6,357	13	0
Female Schools	1874-75	128	3,318	3,083	2,616	13,301	7	0	207	14	0
	1875-76	130	3,374	3,307	2,701	14,279	11	0	165	15	0
Normal Schools	1874-75	3	280	243	208	30,492	4	0	18,884	3	0
	1875-76	3	297	285	255	31,684	6	0	19,425	6	0
Jail Schools	1874-75	27	4,194	4,301	3,752	6,041	15	0	5,816	7	0
	1875-76	27	3,431	3,780	3,330	6,171	8	0	5,871	1	0
Schools of Industrial Arts	1874-75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1875-76	1	88	67	63	10,086	12	0	10,056	0	0
TOTAL ...	1874-75	1,518	84,160	72,397	63,442	5,76,372	5	0	2,39,538	12	0
	1875-76	1,585	87,554	87,190	71,858	6,36,347	5	0	2,54,168	0	0
Aided Institutions.											
Schools of Higher Class	1874-75	9	2,332	2,177	1,761	82,268	3	0	35,515	15	0
	1875-76	9	2,103	2,118	1,710	84,322	7	0	32,749	1	0
Schools of Middle Class	1874-75	50	6,416	6,118	4,973	1,16,918	4	0	51,564	15	0
	1875-76	46	6,495	6,372	5,217	1,14,486	13	0	50,503	2	0
Schools of Lower Class	1874-75	210	13,267	13,251	10,600	74,951	13	0	26,376	12	0
	1875-76	198	11,891	12,475	10,092	70,879	2	0	26,264	0	0
Female Schools	1874-75	227	6,622	6,643	5,174	81,856	5	0	26,571	10	0
	1875-76	220	6,987	6,800	5,201	88,199	13	0	27,660	4	0
Normal Schools	1874-75	6	245	245	210	26,351	9	0	16,480	8	0
	1875-76	7	252	250	203	29,530	15	0	14,978	13	0
Punjab University College ...	1874-75	...	...	...	...	41,512	13	0	21,000	0	0
	1875-76	...	...	...	...	45,276	9	0	21,000	0	0
Endowment and Building Grants	1874-75	...	...	...	...	746	...	...	746	0	0
	1875-76	...	...	...	...	10,559	12	0	10,559	12	0
TOTAL ...	1874-75	502	28,882	28,434	22,718	4,24,601	15	0	1,78,255	12	0
	1875-76	480	27,730	28,015	22,423	4,43,685	7	0	1,83,715	0	0
General Establishments	1874-75	...	...	...	...	2,27,520	1	0	2,24,709	5	0
	1875-76	...	...	...	...	2,34,237	7	0	2,31,301	...	...
Buildings	1874-75	...	...	...	...	*1,78,791	12	0	1,25,322	2	6
	1875-76	...	...	...	...	1,36,891	3	0	65,805	0	0
TOTAL ...	1874-75	...	...	...	...	4,06,311	13	0	3,50,031	7	6
	1875-76	...	...	...	...	3,71,128	10	0	2,97,106	0	0
Grand Total ...	1874-75	2,020	1,13,042	1,00,831	88,160	14,07,286	1	0	7,67,825	15	0
	1875-76	2,065	1,15,284	1,15,205	94,281	14,51,161	6	0	7,94,989	0	0

* Inclusive of Rs. 9,567-1-0 on account of Lawrence Mily. Asylum.
Do. 2,970-0-0 on account of rent of Medical School Lahore

for the years 1874-75 *and* 1875-76.

8			9			10			11			12			13
Expenditure from the General Local Fund.			Expenditure from District Funds.			Expenditure from other sources.			*Annual cost of educating each pupil.* Total cost.			Cost to Government.			Remarks.
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,056	5	0	913	5	6	815	10	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,968	5	0	723	1	4	633	11	11	
...	...	...	1,945	2	0	2,957	8	0	209	5	0	194	10	2	
42	0	9	4,001	8	0	2,296	15	0	218	6	1	199	9	1	
23,785	0	0	48,552	3	0	21,492	0	0	15	8	4	7	11	3	
26,852	10	0	66,659	15	0	20,994	7	0	14	6	9	6	9	0	
7,284	6	0	1,89,937	4	0	9,896	10	0	4	9	6	0	2	1	
7,915	4	0	2,08,378	6	0	11,366	5	0	4	10	1	0	2	0	
3,704	14	0	6,969	13	0	2,418	14	6	5	1	0	0	1	3	
3,558	10	0	7,890	2	0	2,755	0	0	5	4	7	0	1	0	
...	...	...	11,424	12	0	183	5	0	146	9	6	90	12	2	
...	...	...	12,042	0	0	217	0	0	124	4	0	76	2	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	225	8	0	1	9	9	1	8	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	300	7	0	1	13	8	1	12	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	12	0	160	1	8	159	9	11	
34,774	4	0	2,58,829	3	0	43,230	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
38,368	8	0	2,98,881	10	0	44,929	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	46,752	4	0	46	11	6	20	2	8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	51,573	6	0	49	5	0	19	2	5	
47	0	0	5,408	14	0	59,894	7	0	23	8	2	10	5	11	
150	0	0	3,563	13	0	60,699	14	0	22	0	5	9	10	11	
...	...	...	6,127	10	0	42,447	7	0	7	1	1	2	8	0	
...	...	...	1,947	14	0	42,667	4	0	7	0	1	2	9	8	
...	...	...	4,194	11	0	51,090	0	0	15	13	1	5	2	2	
...	...	...	4,253	1	0	56,286	8	0	16	15	4	5	5	1	
...	...	...	1,261	12	0	8,609	5	0	126	7	9	78	7	8	
...	...	...	1,244	14	0	13,307	4	0	145	7	6	73	14	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20,512	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	24,276	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
47	0	0	16,992	15	0	2,29,306	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
150	0	0	11,009	10	0	2,48,810	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2,602	3	0	208	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	2,583	6	0	353	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	36,840	3	0	16,629	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,631	0	0	59,148	0	0	9,307	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	39,442	6	0	16,838	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,631	0	0	61,731	6	0	9,660	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
34,821	0	0	3,15,264	8	0	2,86,374	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
41,149	8	0	3,71,622	10	0	3,05,400	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	

and of the Principal Medical School's house.

Statement of Government Colleges

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17		
		Number of pupils on rolls at the close of the year.									*Teachers.*			*Received*						
DISTRICT.	COLLEGE.	Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Average age.	Christians.	Others.	Monthly rate of schooling fee.	Provincial Services.		District Funds.		General Local Fund.		
Delhi ...	1 Government College...	1	38	7	...	...	46	40	37	20	2	3	2 to 5 Rs.	24,368	6	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore ...	2 Government College—	2	46	11	6	2	67	52	41	20	2	3	2 Rs.	25,063	15	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	3	84	18	6	2	113	92	78	20	4	6	...	49,432	6	0	...	...	...	...

A. Total expenditure ... ...

Deduct.—Expenditure on Scholarships from Provincial Services ... ...

Do. do. from Punjab University College Fund ...

Do. do. from Gubbins Scholarship ... ...

Do. do. from Dalip Singh's do. ... ...

Amount shown in Imperial Return No. 3, *exclusive* of expenditure on

in the Punjab for the year 1875-76.

18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
from								*Number of pupils instructed in*						
Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Funds.	Native States.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	TOTAL.	Total Expenditure.	English.	Urdú.	Hindi (Nágrí).	Hindi, Lunde, Mahájní &c., &c.	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.
420	...	...	...	670 8 ...	2,911	27,699 6 ...	27,699 6 ...	46	...	...	...	5	30	11
...	255	89 5 ...	...	969	3,293	28,701 4 ...	28,701 4 ...	67	...	...	...	13	34	16
420	255	89 5 ...	...	1,639 8 ...	6,204	56,400 10 ...	56,400 10 ...	113	...	...	...	18	64	27

...	...	...	Rs. 56,400-10-0
...	...	5,152-4-0	
...	...	6,204-0-0	
...	...	420-0-0	
...	...	255-0-0	= 12,031-4-0
Scholarships	...		44,369-6-0

Statement of Government Schools of the

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16		
			No. of pupils on rolls at the close of the year.									*Teachers.*			*Received*					
DISTRICT.	SCHOOL.		Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Average age.	Christians.	Others.	Monthly rate of schooling fee.	Provincial Services.			District Funds.		
	Umballa Circle.																			
Delhi ...	1	Upper District School ...	1	75	19	...	...	95	99	84	17	2	4	12 as. to 5 Rs.	14,032	1	...	69	...	...
Gurgáon ...	2	High Vernacular School	...	6	2	...	...	8	9	7	17	...	3	4 annas.	...	...	...	1,875	4	...
Ludhiána ...	3	High Vernacular School	...	33	17	14	...	64	46	40	20	...	5	4 to 12 as.	4,401	8	...	1,648	8	...
		Total ...	1	114	38	14	...	167	154	131	18	2	12	...	18,433	9	...	3,592	12	...
	Lahore Circle.																			
Hoshiárpur,	1	Upper District School ...	1	28	9	4	...	42	43	37	18	1	5	2 as. to 5 Rs.	8,400	8	...	247	11	...
Amritsar ...	2	Ditto ...	...	40	17	8	...	65	60	54	18	2	4	8 as. to 5 Rs.	10,917	8	...	125	7	...
Lahore ...	3	Ditto ...	3	75	15	10	...	103	92	70	18	1	7	12 as. to 5 Rs.	17,139	5	...	4	5	...
		Total ...	4	143	41	22	...	210	195	161	18	4	16	...	36,457	5	...	377	7	...
	Rawalpindi Circle.																			
Gujrát ...	1	Upper District School ...	...	17	7	3	...	27	39	33	17	2	3	8 as. to 2 Rs.	9,304	15	...	31	...	...
	Mooltan Circle.																			
D. G. Khán.	1	Upper District School ...	...	10	2	...	...	12	14	12	16	...	3	2 to 12 as.	3,059	4	...	...	...	...
		Grand Total ...	5	284	85	39	...	416	402	337	17	8	34	...	67,255	1	...	4,001	3	...
		Deduct Scholarships ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,157	9	...	1,514	5	...
		Amount shewn in Table B 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,097	8	...	2,486	14	...

N. B.—The collection on account of fees entered in column 22 are not included in the total of receipts in column 24, as the fees have also been credited to Government.

Higher Class for the year 1875-76.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
from									*Number of pupils instructed in*						
General Local Fund.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Funds.	Native States.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total expenditure.	English.	Urdú.	Hindi (Nagri).	Hindi (Lande, Mahajni &c., &c.)	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.
42	...	...	301 7	...	974 12	...	14,444 8	14,441 8	95	...	...	...	7	66	22
...	...	...	...	...	25	...	1,875 4	1,875 4	...	8	...	...	...	8	...
...	...	...	993 15	...	241 5	...	7,232 4	a 7,232 4	64	64	...	...	...	64	...
42	...	...	1,295 6	...	1,241 1	...	23,552	23,552	159	72	...	...	7	138	22
...	...	...	24	...	383 8	108	8,780 3	8,780 3	42	...	...	...	4	37	5
...	...	...	501 10	...	472 8	...	11,544 9	11,544 9	65	...	...	...	19	36	10
...	...	...	127 10	...	907	...	17,271 4	17,271 4	103	3	2	...	25	45	25
...	...	...	653 4	...	1,763	108	37,596	37,596	210	3	2	...	48	118	40
...	...	...	...	...	397 4	52	9,387 15	9,387 15	27	14	...	...	4	14	9
...	...	...	...	...	68 10	...	3,059 4	3,059 4	12	...	...	...	12	...	...
42	...	...	1,948 10	...	3,469 15	160	73,595 3	73,595 3	408	89	2	...	71	270	71
42	...	...	1,249 2	...	...	160	14,123	14,123							
...	...	...	699 8	...	3,469 15	...	59,472 3	59,472 3							

are not expended directly except in the Ludhiana High Vernacular School up to November 1875, since when the fees of this school

(*a*.) Inclusive of Rs. 188-5 from fees.

Statement of Government Schools of the Middle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Number of pupils on rolls at the close of the year.									*Teachers.*			*Received*	
DISTRICT.	School.	Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Average age.	Christians.	Others.	Monthly rate of schooling fee.	Provincial services.	District Funds.
	Umballa Circle.														
Delhi ... 1	District School		193	45	.....	1	239	196	126	13	..	9	6 as. to 5 Rs.	6,543 11	120 ...
Do. 2	Anglo-Arabic School		1	102	.....	...	103	89	79	13	...	6	1 to 8 as.	....	... ...
Gurgáon ... 3	District School Rewári		157	32	.....	...	189	162	132	14	...	7	2 as. to 2 Rs.	4,310 2	272 4
Karnal ... 4	District School		50	29	.....	...	79	80	62	12	1	4	1 an. to 1 Re.	5,568 6	462 6
Hissar ... 5	District School Bhiwáni		57	5	.....	...	63	47	35	14	...	4	Do.	2,107 6	237 13
Rohtak ... 6	District School ...	1	67	18	.....	...	87	71	56	15	1	4	1 an. to 4½ Rs.	4,167 ...	543 8
Umballa ... 7	District School Jagádhri	2	117	25	6	...	149	96	79	15	...	5	4 as. to 1 Re.	4,671 11	236 12
Do. 8	Ditto Rúpar ...	1	49	21	15	...	85	78	62	15	...	4	2 as. to 1 Re.	2,741 3	402 15
Simla 9	District School ...	...	26	17	1	...	44	37	25	16	...	4	1 an. to 1 Re.	3,102 13	... ...
	Total ...	4	717	294	22	1	1,038	856	650	14	2	47	.....	33,212 4	2,275 10
Ludhiána ... 10	High Ver. Sch. Middle. Dept.	...	24	65	1	...	90	72	63	12	...	2	1 an. to 1 Re.	....	441 3
		4	741	359	23	1	1,128	928	713	13	2	49	.....	33,212 4	2,716 13
Delhi ... 1	Arab Saral		54	36	.....	...	90	78	54	13	...	3	1 to 4 as.	51 ...	860 ...
2	Najafgarh		119	27	.....	...	146	152	127	11	...	3	Do.	66 ...	200 ...
3	Sonepat*		81	16	.....	...	97	111	90	12	...	4	Do.	257 12	180 13
4	Ballabgarh		138	25	.....	...	163	152	118	11	...	4	Do.	41 ...	162 14
5	Faridabad		85	21	1	...	107	106	89	11	...	4	Do.	31 ...	152 1
6	Haveli Pálam		91	5	.....	...	96	98	82	11	...	3	Do.	39 ...	723 ...
7	Mahrauli		47	27	.....	...	74	80	68	10	...	3	Do.	49 ...	760 ...
	Total		615	157	1	...	773	777	628	11	...	24	.....	534 12	3,038 12
Gurgaon 1	Hasanpur		72	56	.....	...	128	124	96	10	...	4	1 to 4 ans.	15 ...	1,038 ...
2	Punáhána		65	25	.....	...	90	97	73	11	...	4	Do.	42 ...	946 9
	Total		137	81	.....	..	218	221	169	11	...	8	.....	57 ...	1,984 9
Karnál ... 1	Pánipat		72	55	.....	...	127	108	101	12	...	5	1 to 2 ans.	6 11	357 6
2	Kaithal*		135	48	2	...	185	189	162	11	...	8	Do.	298 4	160 11
	Total		207	103	2	...	312	297	263	11	...	13	.....	301 15	518 1
Hissár ... 1	Hissár*		91	13	.....	...	104	106	83	13	...	4	1 to 2 ans.	240 ...	263 9
2	Hánsi*		49	13	.....	...	62	69	55	10	...	4	Do.	300 ...	64 6
	Total		140	26	.....	...	166	175	138	11	...	8	.....	540 ...	297 15
Rohtak ... 1	Gohána		92	41	1	...	134	108	87	13	...	3	1 to 8 ans.	14 ...	584 12
2	Jhajhárgarh		104	37	.....	...	141	167	116	11	...	3	1 to 2 ans.	... ...	174 4
3	Mahim		111	28	.....	...	139	140	106	11	...	3	Do.	23 ...	707 1
4	Badli		89	11	.....	...	100	100	69	11	...	3	2 to 9 as.	14 ...	699 12
	Total		396	117	1	..	514	515	408	11	...	12	.....	51 ...	2,165 13
Sirsa ... 1	Sirsa*		132	22	7	...	161	166	122	10	...	7	1 an. to 1 Re.	600 ...	17 9
2	Fázilka†		96	10	.....	...	106	93	66	9	...	4	Do.	... ...	65 6
	Total		228	32	7	...	267	259	188	10	...	11	.....	600 ...	82 15
Umballa ... 1	Shahabad		91	72	16	...	162	163	137	10	...	4	1 to 2 anas.	95 0	614 6
2	Thanesar		85	22	6	...	113	110	84	10	...	4	Do.	24 0	554 12
3	Ladwa		110	9	2	...	121	119	93	10	...	4	Do.	7 0	449 3
4	Jíndiya		101	16	8	...	125	129	112	13	...	4	Do.	14 0	428 9
5	Bilaspur		67	18	...	...	85	83	72	12	...	3	Do.	13 0	615 5
6	Sadhaura		99	72	6	...	177	178	158	10	...	5	1 ana.	72 0	501 15
7	Mandaúra		45	23	5	...	73	72	65	12	...	3	1 to 2 anas.	25 0	724 13
8	Bharoli		1	60	...	...	61	64	60	10	...	2	Do.	19 0	435 0
9	Morinda		39	50	10	...	99	85	74	11	...	2	Do.	15 0	489 14
10	Babyál		40	24	7	...	71	69	57	14	...	3	Do.	6 0	578 6
11	Naráyangarh		110	46	...	...	156	148	137	10	...	4	1 ana.	11 0	580 10
12	Sáha		60	35	7	...	102	101	89	10	...	3	1 to 2 anas.	11 0	563 15
13	Kharrar		93	43	7	...	143	154	136	8	...	5	Do.	36 0	807 6
	Total		931	490	74	...	1,495	1,475	1,271	11	...	46	.....	349 0	7,374 2

Schools marked* contain English Departments maintained on the grant-in-aid system.
† Do. Do. Do. from Municipal Funds.

Class in the Punjab for the year 1875-76.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
from									*Number of pupils instructed in*							
General Local Fund.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Funds.	Native States.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total expenditure.	English.	Urdu.	Hindi (Nagri.)	Hindi (Landa, Mahajani &c., &c.)	Arabic	Persian.	Sanskrit.	REMARKS.
	18				886 15		6,681 11	6,681 11	239	239				239		
5,280 13					234 3		*a* 5,515	5,447 13	103	103			71	103		(*a*) Rs. 167 expended from fees.
			460 6		610 12		5,042 12	5,042 12	189	189				189		
	1412		24 3		210 12		6,069 11	6,069 11	79	79				79		
			120		167 11		2,465 3	2,465 3	63	63				63		
	100 13				239 2		4,811 5	4,811 5	87	87				87		
					340 14		4,908 7	4,908 7	149	149				149		
					265 15		3,144 2	3,144 2	85	85				85		
					89		3,102 13	3,102 13	44	44				44		
5,280 13	133 9		604 9		3,035 2		41,741	41,675 13	1,038	1,038			71	1,038		
			371		101 7		(*b*) 913 10	910 15		90				90		(*b*) Fees included in the total of receipts.
5,280 13	133 9		975 9		*c* 3,136 9		42,654 10	42,581 12	1,038	1,128			71	1,128		
					47 12		911	911		75	20			47		
					(*c*) 112		978	978		146		75		64	3	(*c*) Fees erroneously expended.
600					(*c*) 84 8		1,164 5	1,164 5	27	76		21		43		
480			239 12		(*c*) 106		873 14	873 14		163		46		60		
540			24		(*c*) 123 3		738 4	738 4		107		31		44		
432					31 10		762	762		74	31			50		
					32 4		809	809		60	18			31		
2,052			263 12		537 5		6,236 7	6,236 7	27	701	69	173		345	3	
					34 1		1,053	1,053		77	51			43		
					54 13		988 9	988 9		12	32			46		
					88 14		2,041 9	2,041 9		89	83			89		
923 8			60		27 4		1,347 9	1,347 9		105	22			89		
909 3			294		(*d*) 102		1,712 2	1,712 2	45	141	45	14		63		(*d*) Rs. 50 erroneously expended from fees.
1,832 11			354		129 4		3,059 11	3,059 11	45	246	67	14		143		
700			240		72 7		1,413 9	1,413 9	93	21	31	11		49		
544 4			390		47 8		1,208 10	1,208 10	24	15	10			37		
1,244 4			540		119 15		2,622 3	2,622 3	57	36	41	11		86		
270 7			86 13		53 10		956	956		120	12			74		
422 7			175 9		31 12		772 4	772 4		179	66			43		
66 1		12			22 15		808 2	808 2		99	61			55		
					5 15		713 12	713 12		65	47			20		
758 12		12	262 6		114 2		3,250 2	3,250 2		403	186			209		
560			1,027 14		(*e*) 41		2,246 7	2,246 7	42	99	62			74		(*e*) Fees erroneously expended.
244			749		(*b*) 31 9		1,089 15	1,089 15	23	62	44			35		
804			1,776 14		72 9		3,356 6	3,356 6	65	161	106			109		
216 6			86 14		77 14	23 6	1,066 0	1,066 0		169		41		85		
103 13			41 6		18 0		723 15	723 15		113	37			29		
124 6			69 2		35		649 11	649 11		124		50		40		
245 14			118 7		30 4		806 14	806 14		97		38		65		
					38 1		628 5	628 5		85				47		
201 0			89 5		61 4		864 4	864 4		101	35	41		76		
					25 6		749 13	749 13		77				61		
					7 5		451 0	454 0		61				31		
					16 4		505 14	505 14		99				55		
					23 7		584 6	584 6		71				25		
					23 2		591 10	591 10		114		42		56		
					21 0		574 15	574 15		102				62		
88 0			51 0		34 1		982 0	982 0		105		40		32		
979 7			456 2		404 7	23 6	9,182 1	9,182 1		1,299	72	252		672		

Statement of Government Schools of the Middle

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16	
			No. of pupils on rolls at the close of the year.									*Teachers.*			*Received*			
District.		School.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Average age.	Christians.	Others.	Monthly rate of schooling fee.	Provincial Services.		District Funds.	
		Umballa Circle—(Contd.)																
Ludhiána	1	Gujarwál	...	29	8	82	...	119	111	107	11	...	3	1 ana.	61	0	818	9
	2	Raepur	...	58	18	63	...	139	114	96	10	...	3	Do.	20	0	764	10
	3	Maland	...	39	15	16	...	70	64	58	12	...	2	Do.	53	0	343	2
	4	Sudi	...	53	14	35	...	102	90	85	10	...	3	Do.	24	0	689	5
	5	Máchhiwára	...	77	37	5	...	119	116	101	12	...	3	1 to 2 anas.	97	0	344	0
	6	Dharror	...	51	4	25	...	80	82	69	12	...	2	Do.	74	0	856	13
	7	Bir Khurd	...	25	5	21	...	51	59	52	11	...	2	1 ana.	36	0	296	5
		Total	...	332	101	247	...	680	636	568	11	...	18	.....	365	0	4,112	12
	39	Total of Vernacular Schools,	...	2,986	1,107	332	...	4,425	4,355	3,633	11	...	140	.....	2,801	11	19,574	15
	49	Grand total of Umballa Cir.,	4	3,727	1,466	355	1	5,553	5,283	4,346	12	2	189	.....	36,013	15	22,291	12
		Lahore Circle.																
Jullundur	1	District School Ráhon	...	87	30	3	...	120	131	107	14	...	6	2 anas to 1 Re.	3,283	1	567	12
Hoshiarpur.	2	District School	...	137	30	11	...	179	168	140	14	1	8	6 anas to 3 Rs.	4,900	8	763	5
Kángra ...	3	District School Núrpur	...	56	24	2	...	82	72	54	14	.	4	2 to 8 anas.	2,143	5	162	4
Amritsar ...	4	District School	...	178	72	56	...	306	278	241	14	...	11	4 anas to 1 Re.	6,459	6	2,300	...
Gurdáspur	5	District School	...	2	103	43	27	...	175	148	118	14	...	8	2 anas to 1 Re.	4,216	2	160	11
	6	District School Batála	...	1	89	60	13	...	153	140	111	14	...	6	4 as. to 1½ Rs.	2,917	10	212	5
Lahore ...	7	District School	...	...	160	105	34	1	300	214	175	15	1	9	6 anas to 5 Rs.	6,491	5	1,718	9
Gujránwala.	8	District School	...	...	102	58	26	...	186	130	114	14	...	7	2 anas to 3 Rs.	4,283	11	926	12
Ferozepore(*b*)	9	District School	...	...	84	59	16	...	159	144	123	14	...	9	4 as. to 3½ Rs.	1,917	1	196	5
		Total	...	4	996	471	188	1	1,660	1,425	1,183	14	2	68	...	36,612	1	7,007	15
Jullundur,	1	Kartárpur *	...	...	64	22	8	...	94	130	112	7	...	5	1 to 6 anas.	371	5	607	5
	2	Nawashahr	...	...	107	21	.....	...	128	130	113	12	...	5	1 to 2 anas.	168	15	82	4
	3	Bunga	...	...	85	25	26	...	136	144	129	12	...	4	Do.	42	7	710	...
	4	Nakodar	...	...	159	14	4	...	177	194	174	12	...	5	Do.	45	2	684	6
	5	Phillour	...	...	58	55	7	...	120	115	104	12	...	4	Do. *	32	12	634	1
	6	Pharala	...	...	71	24	6	...	101	86	79	13	...	5	Do.	.....	..	598	7
	7	Núr Mahal	...	...	103	25	7	...	135	122	106	12	...	5	Do.	49	14	121	15
		Total	...	...	647	186	58	...	891	921	817	11	..	33	...	710	7	3,438	6
Hoshiárpur,	1	Hariána	...	...	111	35	8	...	154	130	109	13	...	4	1 to 2 anas.	9	12	412	14
	2	Dasuha	...	...	37	39	15	...	91	100	74	13	..	4	Do.	10	6	261	15
	3	Garhshankar	...	...	75	69	12	...	156	146	138	11	...	4	Do.	.....	...	961	15
	4	Una	...	...	107	13	12	...	132	113	91	10	...	4	Do.	.....	...	322	4
	5	Urmur	...	...	69	51	.....	...	120	124	103	11	...	4	Do.	7	7	298	7
	6	Tánda	...	...	77	73	2	...	152	139	127	10	...	4	Do.	15	9	444	2
		Total	...	...	476	280	49	...	805	752	642	11	...	24	...	48	2	2,691	9
Kángra,	1	Pálampur *	...	...	85	5	.....	...	90	90	57	13	...	6	1 ana.	.....	...	1,275	7
	2	Sujánpur	...	...	142	18	.....	...	160	169	140	12	...	4	Do.	.....	...	646	12
	3	Nádaun (*d*)	...	...	87	22	.....	...	109	117	102	9	...	3	Do.	.....	...	599	6
		Total	...	...	314	45	.....	...	359	376	299	11	..	13	...	.....	...	2,521	9
Amristar,	1	Vairowál	...	...	54	47	34	...	135	146	103	10	...	3	1 ana.	8	11	831	6
	2	Batála	...	...	40	12	46	...	98	96	82	10	...	3	Do.	8	3	592	12
	3	Fatehabad	...	...	55	72	37	...	164	163	168	10	..	4	Do.	27	10	551	10
	4	Jalálabad	...	...	49	37	.....	...	86	85	73	10	...	3	Do.	3	..	634	12
	5	Ramdás	...	...	80	18	2	...	100	109	79	10	...	3	Do.	30	8	42	13
	6	Tarn Táran	...	2	48	17	50	...	117	112	75	10	...	5	Do.	15	12	1,293	7
	7	Goindwál (*e*)	...	...	37	26	37	...	100	124	83	10	...	3	Do.	7	8	181	4
	8	Khiljián (*e*)	...	...	23	36	.....	...	59	58	54	10	...	3	Do.	1	10	242	8
		Total	...	2	386	265	206	...	859	893	717	10	...	27	...	97	14	4,370	8
Gurdaspur,	1	Dina Nagar	...	...	151	73	.....	...	224	285	169	9	...	7	1 to 2 anas.	194	12	35	2
	2	Kalánaur	...	...	27	71	2	...	100	106	80	13	...	5	Do.	216	14	44	0
	3	Dera Nanak	...	...	48	16	26	...	90	96	84	13	...	5	Do.	219	4	70	10
	4	Kanjrur	...	...	91	20	7	...	124	116	100	13	...	5	Do.	30	15	1,067	3
		Total	...	...	317	186	35	...	538	603	433	12	...	22	...	661	13	1,216	15

Schools marked * contain English Departments maintained on the grant-in-aid system.

Class in the Punjab for the year 1875-76—(Continued.)

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
from.									*Number of pupils instructed in*							
General Local Fund.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Funds.	Native States.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total expenditure.	English.	Urdu.	Hindi (Nagri).	Hindi Landi Mahajni &c., &c.)	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	REMARKS.
					35 3		879 9	879 9		119				62		
					38 2		784 10	784 10		139				66		
	120 0				34 7		516 2	516 2		70				33		
					16 8		713 5	713 5		102				57		
240 0			175 0		(a)102 7		958 7	958 7		119				67		(a) Fees erroneously expended.
					43 1		930 13	930 13		80				41		
	120 0				34 9		452 5	452 5		51				25		
240 0	240 0		175 0		304 5		5,235 3	5,235 3		680				351		
7,911 5	240 0	12 0	3,828 2		1,770 13	23 6	34,963 10	34,963 10	194	3,615	624	450		1,995	3	
13,192 2	373 9	12 0	1,803 11		4,907 4	23 6	77,618 4	77,548 6	1,232	4,743	624	450	71	3,123	3	
					343 5		3,850 13	3,850 13	120	120				120		
			176 3		881 10		5,840 0	5,840 0	179	179			6	179		
			22 6		127 12		2,327 15	2,327 15	82	82				82		
			310 10		1,472 0		9,070 0	9,070 0	306	306				306		
			172 9		441 9		4,549 6	4,549 6	175	104			46	175	127	
			180 3		338 10		3,310 2	3,310 2	153	153				153		
			118 7		1,230 6		8,328 5	8,328 5	300	300			100	300	150	
			413 15		582 8		5,624 6	5,624 6	186	186				186		
			1,156 14		585 9		3,657 15	c 3,657 13	159	159				159		(b) Formerly an aided school constituted a Government school from 1st January 1876.
			2,551 3		6,003 5		46,558 12	46,558 12	1,660	1,589			152	1,660	277	
540 0			357 4		252 5		1,875 14	1,875 14	43	94				64		
589 0			343 4		81 14		1,133 7	1,133 7		94	38			60	10	
513 8			76 0		106 12		1,341 15	1,341 15		136				82		(c) Rs. 387-9 expended from fee still December 1875.
539 0			339 14		68 9		1,608 6	1,608 6	40	118		68		73		
510 11			203 0		62 6		1,380 8	1,380 8		120				62		
					40 4		598 7	598 7		101	24			51		
444 0			263 15		73 13		884 12	884 12	48	135				67		
3,086 3			1,588 5		685 15		8,823 5	8,823 5	131	798	58	68		459	10	
248 12			118 5		76 9		789 11	789 11		154				138		
306 12			142 4		52 2		711 5	711 5		91				53		
					50 11		961 15	961 15		156				116		
287 12			136 1		36 15		746 1	746 1		94	38			70		
202 13			95 1		55 3		601 12	601 12		120				59		
235 12			106 8		70 0		801 15	801 15		152				128		
1,281 13			596 3		341 8		4,612 11	4,612 11		767	38			559		
40 0		120 0		480 0	26 0		1,915 7	1,915 7	19	90	11			34	17	
510 0			129 4		14 14		1,286 0	1,286 0		109	41	10		39	6	
			60 0		5 3		659 6	659 6		79	30			20		(d) Opened from 1st March 1875.
550 0		120 0	189 4	480 0	46 1		3,860 13	3,860 13	19	278	82	10		93	23	
					60 0		840 1	840 1		135				91		
					36 0		595 15	595 15		98				57		
					60 0		579 4	579 4		164				58		
					42 0		637 12	637 12		86				55		
369 7			120 0		54 0		562 12	562 12		100				70		
			44 4		82 9		1,353 7	1,353 7	36	117				59		
					10 0		188 12	188 12		100				46		(e) Opened from 1st October 1875.
					7 8		244 2	244 2		59				43		
369 7			164 4		352 1		5,002 1	5,002 1	36	859				479		
546 7			1,060 3		131 8		1,836 8	1,836 8	36	224	24	73		78	9	
558 11			186 5		43 5		1,005 14	1,005 14		140				63		
402 0			322 12		44 2		1,014 10	1,014 10		90				65		
					90 5		1,098 2	1,098 2		124				81		
1,507 2			1,569 4		369 4		4,955 2	4,955 2	36	538	24	73		287	9	

Statement of Government Schools of the Middle

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16	
			No. of pupils on rolls at the close of the year.									*Teachers.*			*Received*			
DISTRICT.		SCHOOL.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Average age.	Christians.	Others.	Monthly rate of schooling fee.	Provincial Services.		District Funds.	
Siálkot ...	1	Zafarwál* ...	...	53	51	.....	1	105	113	92	11	...	5	1 ana.	3	12 5	282	...
	2	Daska ...	...	48	34	8	...	90	89	83	12	...	3	Do.	10	10	410	1
	3	Pasrúr* ...	...	62	58	15	...	135	129	120	11	...	4	Do.	242	13	689	7
	4	Jámki † ...	...	54	32	23	...	109	117	112	10	...	5	Do.	7	2	200	3
	5	Qila Sobha Singh ...	...	45	35	3	...	85	88	79	12	...	3	Do.	14	7	152	13
	6	Gota ...	...	33	35	7	...	75	78	68	12	...	3	Do.	12	1	532	14
	7	Sankhatra ...	...	50	46	.....	...	96	97	84	11	...	3	Do.	9	15	29	7
	8	Sambriál (*a*) ...	...	50	58	12	...	120	119	110	10	...	3	Do.	7	3	508	9
		Total ...	...	395	351	68	1	815	830	748	11	...	29	.....	616	8	2,805	6
Lahore ...	1	Qasúr* ...	...	176	190	5	...	371	308	262	12	...	9	1 to 2 anas.	550	...	522	...
	2	Patti ...	...	23	82	5	...	110	100	88	12	...	3	Do.	7	13	165	...
	3	Sharkpur ...	...	56	86	8	...	150	150	129	11	...	3	1 to 3 anas.	18	3	953	...
	4	Chunián ...	...	100	26	25	...	151	154	120	10	...	3	1 to 2 anas.	31	2	162	...
	5	Bághbánpur ...	...	36	68	25	...	129	132	121	13	...	3	1 ana.	38	13	1,442	...
	6	Khem Karn ...	...	62	15	19	...	96	100	81	11	...	3	1 to 2 anas.	2	13	72	...
		...	...	453	467	87	...	1,007	944	801	12	...	24	.....	648	12	3,616	...
Gujránwála.	1	Háfizabad † ...	...	127	11	15	...	153	151	128	12	...	5	1 to 2 anas.	7	3	1,060	3
Ferozepore	1	Kot Isa Khan ...	...	52	28	3	...	83	72	65	9	...	3	2 to 3 anas.	2	5	473	4
	2	Dharm Kot ...	...	78	39	6	...	123	117	99	9	...	4	Do.	123	4	232	4
	3	Zira ...	...	58	21	6	...	85	83	73	12	...	3	Do.	185	8	445	5
	4	Mbgha ...	...	48	28	40	4	120	106	96	12	...	4	Do.	5	3	824	1
		Total ...	...	236	116	55	4	411	378	333	11	...	14	.....	316	4	1,974	14
	47	Total of Vernacular Schhols.	2	3,351	1,907	573	5	5,838	5,848	4,918	11	...	191	.....	3,101	15	23,695	6
	56	Grand Total of Lahore Circle	6	4,347	2,378	761	6	7,498	7,273	6,101	12	2	259	.....	39,714	...	30,703	5
		Ráwalpindi Circle.																
Jhelum ...	1	District School ...	2	67	52	27	3	151	120	102	13	1	4	2 as. to 3 Rs.	2,754	3	216	...
Gujrát ...	2	District School ...	...	77	54	16	...	147	195	155	14	...	7	2 as. to 2½ Rs.	2,512	15	476	13
Shahpur ...	3	District School Bhera ...	...	78	21	3	...	102	78	68	13	1	4	3 as. to 1 Re.	2,662	12	46	...
Hazará ...	4	District School Abbottabad.	...	19	16	1	...	36	30	24	14	..	2	1 ana to 1 Re.	938	2	.....	...
Kohát ...	5	District School ...	...	34	32	10	...	76	62	50	13	...	5	Do.	1,830	11	140	...
		Total ...	2	275	175	57	3	512	483	400	13	2	20	.....	10,698	11	87	13
Rawal-Pindi ...	1	Pindi Gheb ...	...	98	52	4	...	154	163	139	13	...	4	¼ to 1 ana.	.....	...	667	3
	2	Kalar ...	...	44	44	50	...	138	109	86	11	...	2	Do.	.....	...	406	6
	3	(*d*) Gujar Khán ...	...	51	86	24	...	161	148	128	11	...	3	Do.	.....	...	329	11
	4	(*d*) Sukhu ...	...	37	28	85	...	150	149	122	10	...	3	Do.	.....	...	305	14
		Total ...	...	230	210	163	...	603	569	475	11	...	12	.....	.....	...	1,709	2
Jhelum ...	1	Rohtás ...	...	43	84	.....	...	127	122	103	12	...	3	¼ to 1 ana.	26	15	485	6
	2	Chakwál ...	...	64	43	25	...	132	124	111	14	...	3	Do.	.....	...	528	1
		Total ...	...	107	127	25	...	259	246	214	13	...	6	.....	26	15	1,013	7
Gujrát ...	1	Kunjáh ...	...	68	48	7	...	123	133	110	11	...	3	1 to 2 as.	.....	...	442	11
	2	Dinga ...	...	101	41	26	...	168	168	148	11	...	3	Do.	77	5	478	13
	3	Jalálpur ...	...	134	74	4	...	212	199	178	14	...	4	Do.	43	4	232	8
		Total ...	...	303	163	37	...	503	500	436	11	...	10	.....	120	9	1,154	...
Shahpur ...	1	Shahpur ...	...	90	24	8	...	122	132	114	13	...	4	1 to 6 anas.	.....	...	343	4
	2	Miám ...	...	170	28	9	...	207	205	187	10	...	4	.....	.....	...	85	...
	3	Sahiwál ...	...	107	23	11	...	141	141	125	11	...	5	½ to 1 ana.	.....	...	57	11
	4	Khushab ...	...	109	40	9	...	158	151	129	10	...	4	.....	.....	...	54	...
		Total ...	...	476	115	37	...	628	629	555	11	...	17	.....	.....	...	539	15
Hazára ...	1	Haripur (*a*) ...	...	46	64	5	...	115	115	85	12	...	3	.....	.....	...	30	...
	14	Total of Vernacular Schools.	...	1,162	679	267	...	2,108	2,059	1,765	12	...	48	.....	147	8	4,446	8
	19	Grand Total of R. Pindi Cir.	2	1,437	854	324	3	2,620	2,542	2,165	12	2	68	.....	10,846	3	5,325	5

Schools marked* contain English Departments maintained on the grant-in-aid system.
Do. † Do. Do. from Municipal Funds.

Class in the Punjab for the year 1875-76—(Continued.)

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
from									*Number of pupils instructed in*							
General Local Funds.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Funds.	Native States.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total Expenditure.	English.	Urdu.	Hindi (Nagri.).	Hindi, Landi Mahjni &c. &c.	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	REMARKS.
511 8	.....	25 ...	338 ...	.....	43 6	.....	1,468 13	1,468 13	43	105	2	.....	.....	72	.....	
435 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 12	.....	856 3	856 3	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	
380 3	.....	.....	240 ...	.....	48 4	.....	1,552 7	1,552 7	76	135	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	
374 10	.....	.....	500 ...	.....	37 1	.....	1,081 15	1,081 15	51	109	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	
410 ...	.....	.....	192 ...	.....	44 ...	.....	769 4	769 4	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 4	.....	544 15	544 15	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	
413 8	.....	.....	100 ...	.....	30 12	.....	552 14	552 14	.....	96	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 4	.....	515 12	515 12	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	(a) Opened from 1st April 1875.
2,525 5	.....	25 ...	1,370 ...	.....	266 11	.....	7,342 3	7,342 3	170	815	2	.....	.....	534	.....	
396 ...	.....	255 ...	548 8	.....	106 15	.....	2,378 7	2,523 12	76	288	20	20	34	127	40	
.....	.....	.....	145 ...	.....	24 ...	.....	617 13	617 13	.....	110 ...	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 14	.....	971 3	971 3	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	
414 ...	.....	.....	108 ...	.....	27 4	.....	745 2	745 2	.....	151	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 ...	.....	1,480 13	1,480 13	.....	129	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	
262 ...	.....	.....	456 8	.....	66 8	.....	783 5	783 5	.....	96	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	
1,092 ...	.....	255 ...	1,258 ...	.....	255 9	.....	6,976 11	7,122 ...	76	924	20	20	34	420	40	
.....	.....	.....	179 ...	.....	85 6	.....	1,246 6	1,246 6	20	153	.....	.....	.....	82	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 1	.....	475 9	475 9	.....	69	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	
.....	.....	.....	120 ...	.....	29 10	.....	813 5	813 5	.....	90	.....	35	.....	71	.....	
357 13	.....	.....	180 ...	.....	48 7	.....	1,048 5	1,043 5	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	69	.....	
177 8	.....	60 ...	120 ...	.....	27 8	.....	949 4	949 4	.....	94	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	
515 5	.....	60 ...	420 ...	.....	124 10	.....	3,286 7	3,286 7	.....	315	.....	35	.....	265	.....	
10,927 3	.....	460 ...	7,334 4	480 ...	2,467 1	.....	46,105 11	46,251 ...	488	6,447	224	206	34	3,178	52	
10,927 3	.....	460 ...	9,885 7	480 ...	8,470 6	.....	92,664 7	92,809 12	2,148	7,036	224	206	186	4,838	359	
.....	.....	.....	30 1	.....	515 13	.....	3,000 4	3,000 4	151	151	.....	.....	.....	151	.....	
.....	.....	.....	167 11	.....	941 3	.....	3,157 7	3,157 7	147	147	.....	.....	.....	147	.....	
.....	.....	.....	178 ...	.....	249 1	.....	2,886 12	2,886 12	102	102	.....	.....	.....	102	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b) 35 11	.....	973 13	973 13	36	36	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	(b) Expended.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	108 ...	.....	86 15	.....	(c) 140 11	2,263 2	76	76	.....	.....	.....	76	.....	(c) Rs. 97-8 expended from fees.
.....	.....	.....	108 ...	.....	462 11	.....	1,912 7	12,281 6	512	512	.....	.....	.....	512	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52 13	.....	667 3	667 3	.....	154	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 4	.....	406 6	406 6	.....	138	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 3	.....	329 11	329 11	.....	161	.....	.....	.....	86	.....	(d) Opened from June 1875.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31 6	.....	305 14	305 14	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	71	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127 10	.....	1,709 2	1,709 2	.....	603	.....	.....	.....	287	.....	(e) Opened from January 1876.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 8	.....	512 5	512 5	.....	127	.....	.....	.....	76	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 ...	.....	528 1	528 1	.....	132	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	112 8	.....	1,040 6	1,040 6	.....	259	.....	.....	.....	157	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62 12	.....	442 11	442 11	.....	114	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103 12	.....	556 2	556 2	.....	145	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	
402 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	128 4	.....	677 12	677 12	.....	166	.....	46	.....	101	.....	
402 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	294 12	.....	1,676 9	1,676 9	.....	425	.....	46	.....	268	.....	
.....	.....	.....	568 ...	.....	22 8	.....	911 4	911 4	36	122	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	
300 ...	.....	.....	319 ...	.....	.....	.....	704 ...	704 ...	.....	139	20	83	.....	67	20	
380 8	.....	.....	362 11	.....	11 ...	.....	807 14	807 14	.....	68	15	58	.....	47	.....	
300 ...	.....	.....	106 3	.....	.....	.....	769 3	769 3	.....	98	19	54	.....	54	1	
980 8	.....	.....	1,662 14	.....	33 8	.....	3,183 5	3,183 5	36	427	54	195	.....	241	23	
40 ...	.....	.....	28 ...	.....	.....	.....	98 ...	98 ...	.....	115	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	
1,422 8	.....	.....	1,690 14	.....	568 6	.....	7,707 6	7,707 6	36	1,829	54	241	.....	998	21	
1,422 8	.....	108 ...	2,153 9	.....	2,480 12	.....	19,988 12	19,988 12	548	2811	54	241	.....	1,510	21	

Statement of Government Schools of the Middle

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16	
			Number of pupils on rolls at the close of the year.									Teachers.			Received			
District.		School.	Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Average age.	Christians.	Others.	Monthly rate of schooling fee.	Provincial Services.		District Funds.	
		Mooltan Circle.																
Mooltan	1	District School	...	101	23	7	...	131	121	93	16	1	7	1 ana to 2½ Rs.	3,913	2	755	2
Jhang	2	District School	...	107	22	1	...	130	119	103	14	1	3	2 anas to 1 Re.	2,820	3	252	0
D. G. Khán	3	District School	...	117	21	5	...	143	123	109	12	...	4	1 ana to Rs. 1-2	1,755	0	90	5
		Total	...	325	66	13	..	404	363	305	14	2	14	...	8,488	5	497	7
Mooltan	1	Jalálpur	...	74	41	.....	...	115	110	78	8	...	3	1 ana.	.....	...	433	7
	2	Karor	...	103	49	.....	...	152	148	121	10	...	4	Do.	.....	...	316	8
	3	Serai Sidhu	...	95	33	2	...	130	130	118	11	...	4	Do.	.....	...	821	0
	4	Talamba	...	91	29	.....	...	120	125	103	13	...	5	Do.	.....	...	697	6
		Total	...	363	152	2	...	517	513	420	11	...	16	...	.....	...	2,268	5
Montgomery	1	Montgomery	...	2	23	26	5	...	56	57	47	11	...	2	1 to 2 anas.	360	0	30	0
	2	Kot Kamália	...	...	172	9	3	...	184	202	141	12	...	4	Do.	22	6	314	6
	3	Pakpattan (*a*)	...	...	102	62	7	...	171	156	125	10	...	4	Do.	15	8	108	0
		Total	...	2	297	97	15	...	411	415	313	11	...	10	...	397	14	452	6
Muzuffargarh	1	Muzaffargarh	...	...	760	55	5	...	136	137	108	12	...	5	1 ana.	57	0	682	4
	2	Kot Udu	...	...	118	22	.....	...	140	127	91	10	...	5	½ ana.	7	8	84	14
		Total	...	...	194	77	5	...	276	264	199	11	...	10	....	64	8	1,522	3
D. I. Khán	1	Bhakkar (*b*)	...	...	117	30	1	...	148	146	124	11	...	1	...	.....	...	40	0
	2	Kulachi (*b*)	...	...	99	46	4	...	149	150	114	9	...	4	...	.....	...	54	15
	3	Leiah (*c*)	...	...	128	87	1	...	216	207	187	11	...	4	...	.....	...	732	5
		Total	...	...	344	163	6	...	513	503	425	10	...	12	...	.....	...	827	4
D. G. Khán	1	Jámpur	...	...	51	49	2	...	102	101	91	8	...	3	...	19	10	731	9
	2	Choti	...	...	26	46	.....	...	72	63	57	11	...	3	...	15	10	577	0
	3	Mangrota	...	...	28	37	1	...	66	63	55	10	...	2	...	.....	...	708	9
	4	Rajanpur	...	...	64	36	.....	...	100	104	94	10	...	3	...	44	6	754	4
		Total	...	...	169	168	3	...	340	331	297	10	...	11	...	79	10	2,771	1
	16	Total of Ver. Schools	...	2	1,367	657	31	...	2,057	2,026	1,654	11	...	59	...	542	0	7,842	2
		Grand Total of Mooltan Cir.		2	1,692	723	44	...	2,461	2,389	1,959	11	2	73	...	9,030	5	8,339	9

ABS-

	8	Umballa Cir. Dist. Schools,	4	716	192	22	1	935	767	571	14	2	41	...	33,212	4	2,275	10
	9	Lahore ditto ...	4	996	471	188	1	1,660	1,425	1,183	14	2	68	...	36,512	1	7,007	15
	5	Rawalpindi ditto ...	2	275	175	57	3	512	483	400	13	2	20	...	10,698	11	878	13
	3	Mooltan ditto ...	...	325	66	13	...	404	363	305	14	2	14	...	8,488	5	497	7
	25	Total of Dist. Sch. of 4 Cirs.	10	2,312	904	280	5	3,511	3,038	2,459	14	8	143	...	89,911	5	10,659	13
Delhi	1	Anglo-Arabic School.	...	1	102	.....	...	103	89	79	13	...	6	...	.....		.....	
	39	Umballa Cir. Ver. Schools,	...	2,986	1,107	332	...	4,425	4,355	3,633	11	...	140	...	2,801	11	19,574	15
	47	Lahore ditto ...	2	3,351	1,207	573	5	5,838	5,848	4,918	11	...	191	...	3,101	15	23,695	6
	14	Rawalpindi ditto ...	...	1,162	679	267	...	2,108	2,059	1,765	12	...	48	...	147	8	4,446	8
	16	Mooltan ditto ...	2	1,367	657	31	...	2,057	2,026	1,654	11	...	59	...	542	0	7,842	2
	116	Total of Ver. Schls. of 4 Cirs.	4	8,866	4,350	1,203	5	14,428	14,288	11,970	11	...	438	...	6,593	2	55,558	15
	1	High Vernacular School Ludhiána, Middle dept.,	...	24	65	1	...	90	72	63	12	...	2	...	.....	...	441	3
	143	Grand Total ...	14	11,203	5,421	1,484	10	18,132	17,487	14,571	12	8	589	...	95,604	7	66,659	15

Schools marked * contain English Departments maintained on the grant-in-aid system.
Do. † Do. Do. from Municipal Funds.

Class in the Punjab for the year 1875-76.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
from									*Number of pupils instructed in*							
General Local Fund.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Funds.	Native States.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	TOTAL.	Total Expenditure.	English.	Urdu.	Hindi (Nágri).	Hindi, Lundi, Mahájni &c.	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	REMARKS.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	377 5	.....	4,068 4	4,068 4	131	131	.....	.....	14	131	69	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113 13	.....	3,072 3	3,072 3	130	125	.....	.....	.....	125	6	
.....	.....	.....	93 11	.....	281 14	.....	1,939 0	1,939 0	143	143	.....	.....	.....	143	.....	
.....	.....	.....	93 11	.....	773 0	.....	9,079 7	9,079 7	404	399	.....	.....	14	392	75	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 12	.....	433 7	433 7	.....	60	.....	55	.....	24	.....	
429 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 0	.....	745 8	745 8	.....	109	.....	43	.....	58	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 8	.....	821 0	821 0	.....	93	.....	37	.....	64	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 8	.....	697 6	697 6	.....	101	.....	19	.....	64	.....	
429 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	43 12	.....	2,697 5	2,697 5	.....	363	.....	154	.....	210	.....	
244 8	.....	360 0	180 0	.....	28 12	.....	1,174 8	1,174 8	20	56	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	
384 9	.....	.....	120 0	.....	97 10	.....	841 5	841 5	.....	110	22	83	.....	62	.....	
132 12	.....	.....	30 0	.....	4 8	.....	286 4	286 4	.....	102	.....	49	.....	33	.....	(*a*) Opened from 1st September 1875.
761 13	.....	360 0	330 0	.....	130 14	.....	2,302 1	2,302 1	20	268	22	152	.....	131	.....	
.....	.....	.....	250 0	.....	36 15	.....	989 4	989 4	.....	99	14	21	.....	57	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 0	.....	848 6	848 6	.....	102	14	19	.....	48	5	
.....	.....	.....	250 0	.....	39 15	.....	1,837 10	1,837 10	.....	201	28	40	.....	105	7	
56 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96 0	96 0	.....	97	.....	66	.....	51	.....	(*b*) Opened from 1st Jany. 1876.
64 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118 15	118 15	.....	113	.....	59	.....	56	.....	(*c*) Opened from 1st June 1875.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	732 5	732 5	.....	189	.....	39	.....	91	.....	
120 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	947 4	947 4	.....	399	.....	164	.....	198	.....	
.....	.....	.....	... 8	.....	.....	.....	751 6	751 6	.....	94	.....	8	.....	42	.....	
.....	.....	.....	26 9	.....	.....	.....	619 3	619 3	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	
.....	.....	.....	22 2	.....	.....	.....	730 11	730 11	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	
.....	.....	.....	1 0	.....	.....	.....	799 10	799 10	.....	71	.....	29	.....	29	.....	
.....	.....	.....	50 3	.....	.....	.....	2,900 14	2,900 14	.....	303	.....	37	.....	150	.....	
1,310 13	.....	360 0	630 3	.....	214 9	.....	10,685 2	10,685 2	20	1,534	50	547	.....	794	7	
1,310 13	.....	360 0	723 14	.....	987 9	.....	19,764 9	19,764 9	424	1,933	50	547	14	1,193	82	

TRACT.

.....	133 9	.....	604 9	.....	2,800 15	.....	36,226 0	36,226 0	935	935	.....	.....	.....	935	.....	
.....	.....	.....	2,551 3	.....	6,003 5	.....	46,558 12	46,558 12	1,660	1,589	.....	.....	152	1,660	277	
.....	.....	108 0	462 11	.....	1,912 7	.....	12,281 6	12,281 6	512	512	.....	.....	.....	512	.....	
.....	.....	.....	93 11	.....	773 0	.....	9,079 7	9,079 7	404	399	.....	.....	14	399	75	
.....	133 9	108 0	3,712 2	.....	11,489 11	.....	1,04,145 9	1,04,145 9	3,511	3,435	.....	.....	166	3,506	352	
5,280 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	234 3	.....	5,515 0	5,447 13	103	103	.....	.....	71	103	.....	
7,911 6	240 0	12 0	3,828 2	.....	1,770 13	23 6	34,963 10	34,963 10	194	3,615	624	450	.....	1,995	3	
10,927 3	.....	460 0	7,334 4	480 0	2,467 1	.....	46,105 11	46,251 0	488	5,447	224	206	34	3,178	82	
1,422 8	.....	.....	1,690 14	.....	568 6	.....	7,707 6	7,707 6	36	1,829	54	241	.....	998	21	
1,310 13	.....	360 0	630 3	.....	214 9	.....	10,685 2	10,685 2	20	1,534	50	547	.....	794	7	
21,571 13	240 0	832 0	13,483 7	480 0	5,020 13	23 6	99,461 13	99,607 2	738	12,425	952	1,444	34	6,965	113	
.....	.....	.....	371 0	.....	101 7	.....	913 10	910 15	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	
26,852 10	373 9	940 0	17,566 9	480 0	16,846 2	23 6	2,10,036 0	2,10,111 7	4,352	16,053	952	1,444	271	10,664	465	

Statement of Government Schools of the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		No. of pupils on rolls at the close of the year.								Teachers.				Received	
DISTRICT.	Number of Schools.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Average age.	Christians.	Others.	Monthly rate of schooling fee.	Provincial Services.	District Funds.
Umballa Circle.															
Delhi Anglo-Arabic School (Lower Department,)	1	...	6	120	.....	.....	126	150	132	10	...	6	1 ana to 1 Re.	.....	.....
Ludhiána High Vernacular School (Lower Department,)	1	...	7	59	2	.....	68	72	64	10	...	2	1 to 8 anas.	.....	.....
TOTAL ...	2	...	13	179	2	.....	194	222	196	10	...	8	...	.....	.....
Delhi, ...	39	...	1,474	248	.....	.....	1,722	1,598	1,222	11	...	50	1 to 2 anas.	261 11	6,763 0
Gurgáon, ...	46	...	1,568	537	5	1	2,111	1,882	1,552	11	...	58	Do.	88 0	10,948 7
Karnál, ...	34	...	831	471	13	.....	1,315	1,272	1,048	11	...	45	Do.	102 1	5,559 9
Hissár, ...	18	...	498	156	.....	.....	654	605	502	11	...	23	1 ana.	.....	3,466 15
Rohtak, ...	35	...	1,242	207	1	.....	1,450	1,421	1,045	11	...	45	1a. 6ps. to 1a.	.....	5,785 10
Sirsa, ...	19	...	329	238	53	.....	620	571	406	10	...	23	1 ana.	.....	2,975 6
Umballa, ...	58	...	1,992	937	210	18	3,157	2,927	2,436	10	...	76	Do.	574 5	9,977 8
Ludhiána, ...	47	...	944	708	592	.....	2,244	2,140	1,934	10	...	56	Do.	514 0	9,096 12
Simla, ...	3	...	117	33	.....	3	153	162	118	15	...	3	Do.	20 1	708 0
TOTAL ...	299	...	8,995	3,535	874	22	13,426	12,578	10,263	11	...	379	...	1,560 2	55,275 3
Lahore Circle.															
Ferozepore (Lower Schools) (*d*) ...	4	...	204	115	32	.....	351	385	311	9	...	12	1 to 10 anas.	456 14	.....
Jullundur, ...	73	...	1,960	1,420	420	.....	3,800	3,640	3,295	11	...	99	1 ana.	68 4	10,646 18
Hoshiarpur, ...	82	...	2,622	1,160	217	4	4,023	4,233	3,992	10	...	124	1 to 2 anas.	117 9	15,419 4
Kangra, ...	19	...	1,889	162	3	1	2,055	2,040	1,543	11	...	64	1 ana.	5 0	6,694 2
Amritsar, ...	69	...	986	1,198	924	.....	3,108	3,295	2,651	10	...	79	Do.	462 1	12,260 7
Gurdáspur, ...	96	...	1,760	1,918	518	7	4,203	4,570	3,398	9	...	140	Do.	510 5	13,863 13
Siálkot, ...	73	...	1,539	1,779	337	44	3,699	3,834	3,253	10	...	99	Do.	145 7	11,423 15
Lahore, ...	45	...	682	1,078	422	.....	2,182	2,104	1,741	9	...	50	Do.	138 0	6,378 4
Gujranwála, ...	70	...	1,743	1,408	413	5	3,569	3,522	2,932	10	...	95	1 to 6 anas.	87 1	8,682 6
Ferozepore, ...	37	...	450	530	387	38	1,405	1,453	1,218	10	...	46	2 to 4 anas.	74 12	6,031 8
TOTAL ...	594	...	13,631	10,673	3,641	99	28,044	28,691	23,633	10	...	796	...	1,608 7	91,400 8
Ráwalpindi Circle.															
Abbottabad Dist. School (Lower Dept.	1	...	14	11	2	.....	27	41	34	10	...	2	1 to 8 anas.	240 0	.....
Ráwalpindi, ...	48	...	1,138	1,832	633	7	3,610	3,581	2,859	10	...	64	½ to 1 ana.	247 5	7,501 15
Jhelum, ...	35	...	1,180	1,346	173	.....	2,699	2,767	2,420	10	...	49	Do.	507 8	6,086 15
Gujrat, ...	37	...	893	1,280	262	.....	2,435	2,386	2,017	10	...	43	Do.	455 15	5,857 10
Shahpur	24	...	457	484	50	.....	991	973	794	10	...	24	...	.....	3,301 15
Peshawar, ...	36	...	131	1,140	.....	20	1,291	1,615	1,002	10	...	45	...	129 7	7,045 5
Hazára	21	...	268	572	21	3	864	901	700	9	...	22	...	133 11	2,787 10
Kohát	3	...	34	80	.....	.....	114	112	85	11	...	3	...	17 0	609 0
TOTAL ...	204	...	4,101	6,734	1139	30	12,004	12,335	9,877	10	...	250	...	1,490 14	33,181 6
Mooltan Circle.															
Mooltan, ...	35	...	407	993	8	.....	1,410	1,239	1,025	10	...	35	1 ana.	20 0	4,929 7
Jhang, ...	24	...	545	627	33	.....	1,205	1,134	919	10	...	36	Do.	142 0	4,218 8
Montgomery	18	...	446	269	118	.....	833	899	739	11	...	26	Do.	265 9	3,197 10
Muzaffargarh	22	...	536	569	5	12	1,122	979	798	9	...	39	½ ana.	251 8	3,490 6
Derah Ismil Khán, ...	21	...	560	642	1	.....	1,203	1,317	1,097	10	...	27	...	184 7	4,012 13
Bannú	20	...	508	478	6	.....	992	1,027	862	9	...	28	...	.....	4,276 12
Derah Ghazi Khán	27	...	264	627	1	.....	892	923	769	9	...	35	...	148 0	4,365 13
TOTAL ...	167	...	3,266	4,207	172	12	7,657	7,518	6,209	10	...	226	...	1,001 8	28,521 5
Anglo Arabic School Delhi (Lower Department)	1	...	6	120	...	.....	126	150	132	10	...	6	...	.....	.....
Total of Lower Dept. District Schools.	6	...	225	185	36	.....	446	498	403	10	...	16	...	896 14	.....
Total of Primary Schools ...	1,264	...	29,993	25,149	5,826	163	61,131	61,122	49,982	10	...	1,651	...	5,660 15	2,08,378 6
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,271	...	30,224	25,454	5,862	163	61,703	61,770	50,523	10	...	1,673	...	6,357 13	2,08,378 6
Add Jail Schools	27	4	*877	2,035	303	212	3,431	3,780	3,330	26	...	27	...	5,871 1	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,298	4	31,101	27,489	6,165	375	65,134	65,550	53,853	.....		1,700	...	12,228 14	2,08,378 6
													Deduct scholarships	.....	934 11
													Amount shewn in Table No. B. 3.	12,228 14	2,07,443 11

* Eight schools containing 271 boys are solely supported by the Raja of Guler and inspected by the Chief Moharrir.

N. B.—The collections on account of fees entered in column 22 are not included in the total of receipts in column 24, as the fees are not expended directly except in Delhi Anglo-Arabic School, Ludhiána High Vernacular School, and Abbottabad Lower

Lower Class for the year 1875-76.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
from									*Number of pupils instructed in*							
Local General Fund.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Funds.	Natives States.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total expenditure.	English.	Urdu.	Hindi (Nagri.)	Hindi (Tande and Mahajni.)	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	REMARKS.
1,677 2					192 2		1,869 4	(a) 1,860 2		126				62		(a) Rs. 183 expended from fees.
			360 0		156 14		516 14	360 0		68				35		
1,677 2			360 0		349 0		2,386 2	2,220 2		194				97		
					(b) 318 10		7,343 5	7,343 5		1,226	290	211		501	3	(b) Fees erroneously expended.
126 6					666 14		11,162 13	11,162 13		1,045	545	46		684		
1,255 14					89 11		6,911 8	6,911 8		1,064	283	119		229	1	
					48 0		3,466 15	3,466 15		225	259	121		148		
297 10			413 13		(c) 104 3		6,197 1	6,197 1		891	426	233		309	2	(c) Do.
			167 14		8 5		3,151 9	3,151 9		476	178	49		137		
18 11			36 6		243 4		10,606 14	10,606 14		2,874	148	327		949		
	20 0				716 3		9,630 15	9,630 11		2,244				901		
				8 0	6 0		736 1	736 4		102	22	6		51		
1,698 9	20 0		318 1	8 0	2,201 2		59,206 14	59,206 14		10,137	2,151	1,115		3,912	6	
			1,171 2		390 13		2,018 13	2,018 13		351		60		113		d Formerly an aided schools made a Govt. school from 1st January 1876. Fees expended.
747 0			211 8		890 8	110 0	11,782 9	11,783 9		3,789	12	2	3	1,234	33	
360 0		8 0	194 8		758 14		16,094 5	16,094 5		3,638	344	24		1,787	8	
682 0		311 14	124 0		16 6	705 0	8,522 0	8,522 0		1,385	443	2		363	57	
					734 6		12,722 8	12,722 8		3,108				1,435		
783 0		8 0	2,939 10		1,399 12		18,104 12	18,104 12	60	4,203	67	31		1,801	21	
198 0		282 0			438 5		12,049 6	12,049 6		3,699				1,658		
		2 0			116 9		6,518 4	6,518 4		2,182				599		
		41 15	279 12		735 5		9,091 2	9,091 2		3,569				594		
156 15		185 1			68 15		6,448 4	6,448 4	16	1,405				652		
2,926 15		831 14	3,751 6		5,159 1	815 0	1,01,334 2	1,01,334 2	76	26,969	806	59	3	10,123	99	
					29 9		269 9	269 9		27				10		
334 14		50 0	174 0		422 6		8,308 2	8,308 2		3,545	14	72		1,230		
300 0			318 0		393 13		7,207 7	7,207 7		2,699				1,192		
					403 7		6,313 9	6,313 9		2,435				1,313		
			58 0				3,359 15	3,359 15		991				478		
							7,174 12	7,174 12		1,291				289		
200 0			415 15				3,537 4	3,537 4		864		44		324		
							617 0	617 0		114				41		
834 14		50 0	960 15		1,219 10		36,518 1	36,519 1		11,939	14	116		4,867		
					57 10		4,949 7	4,949 7		1,410				419		
		129 0			16 6		4,489 8	4,489 8		1,205		47		436		
133 12			30 0		47 13		3,616 15	3,616 15		705		128		227		
			854 2		9 3		4,596 0	4,596 0		1,077		26		339	19	
644 0							4,871 4	4,871 4		1,203		138		341		
			96 0				4,372 12	4,372 12		917	30	58		917	31	
			1,042 8				5,556 5	5,556 5		892	892			385		
777 12		129 0	2,022 10		131 0		32,452 3	32,452 3		7,409	922	397		3,114	59	
1,677 2					192 2		1,869 4	1,860 2		126				62		
			1,531 2		577 4		2,805 4	2,646 6		446		60		158		
6,238 2	20 0	1,010 14	7,053 0	8 0	8,710 13	815 0	2,29,511 4	2,29,511 4	76	56,454	3,953	1,687	3	22,016	187	
7,915 4	20 0	1,010 14	8,581 2	8 0	9,480 3	815 0	2,34,185 12	2,34,017 12	76	57,026	3,953	1,747	3	22,290	155	
			189 0			120 7	6,171 8	6,171 8	59	3,139	235			38		
7,915 4	20 0	1,010 14	8,764 2	8 0	9,480 3	935 7	2,40,357 4	2,40,189 4	135	60,165	4,188	1,747	3	22,274	155	
			970 0				1,904 11	1,904 11								
7,915 4	20 0	1,010 14	7,794 2	8 0	9,480 3	935 7	2,38,452 9	2,38,284 9								

Department of District School.

Statement of Government Female Schools

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16		
		No. of pupils on rolls at the close of the year.									*Teachers.*			*Received*					
DISTRICT.	No. of Schools.	Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Average age.	Christians.	Others.	Monthly rate of schooling fee.	Provincial Services.			District Funds.		
Umballa Circle.																			
Delhi	5	.....	60	42	.....	.....	102	85	60	9	.....	5	.....	2	0	0	498	12	0
Gurgáon	5	.....	69	71	.....	.....	140	101	72	10	.....	5	1 ana.	4	0	0	360	3	0
Rohtak	1	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	22	20	17	11	.....	1	.....	.....		.....	38	1	0
Sirsa	4	.....	36	17	15	.....	68	72	54	10	.....	4	.....	.....		.....	93	9	0
Umballa	1	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	16	17	15	9	.....	1	.....	4	0	0	84	10	0
Ludhiána	8	.....	29	90	24	.....	143	109	96	8	.....	9	.....	.....		.....	463	4	0
TOTAL ...	24	.....	194	258	39	.....	491	404	314	10	.....	25	.....	10	0	0	1,539	7	0
Lahore Circle.																			
Jullundur	48	.....	2	1,518	.....	.....	1,520	1,434	1,268	9	.....	48	.....	71	2	0	1,950	14	0
Kangra	2	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	40	66	51	8	.....	2	.....	.....		.....	239	9	0
Amritsar	7	.....	43	100	29	.....	172	177	143	10	.....	8	.....	.....		.....	1,034	0	0
Gurdáspur	8	.....	.....	74	.....	.....	74	107	82	9	.....	5	.....	12	9	0	245	12	0
Sialkot	19	.....	87	373	6	.....	466	495	355	8	.....	19	.....	83	12	0	1,940	9	0
Lahore	7	.....	20	119	.....	2	141	150	110	8	.....	7	.....	18	0	0	81	0	0
Ferozepore	2	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	47	50	41	9	.....	2	1 ana.	9	12	0	169	8	0
TOTAL ...	93	.....	192	2,231	35	2	2,460	2,479	2,050	9	.....	91	.....	145	3	0	5,664	4	0
Multan Circle.																			
Jhang	12	.....	166	157	8	.....	331	327	267	6	.....	14	.....	10	12	0	412	15	0
Montgomery	6	.....	21	64	7	.....	92	97	70	8	.....	6	.....	.....		.....	184	8	0
TOTAL ...	18	.....	187	221	15	.....	423	424	337	7	.....	20	.....	10	12	0	597	7	0
GRAND TOTAL ..	130	.....	573	2,710	89	2	3,371	3,307	2,701	9	.....	136	.....	165	15	0	7,800	2	0
Deduct—Scholarships ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	10	0	0
Amounts shown in Table B 3,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	15	0	7,790	2	0

in the Punjab for the year 1875-76.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
from									*Number of pupils instructed in*						
General Local Fund.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Funds.	Native States.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total expenditure.	English.	Urdú.	Hindi (Nagri).	Hindi Mahajani &c. (Lande &c)	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.
			132 0 0				632 12 0	632 12 0		39	63				
135 5 0			99 4 0		0 4 0		598 12 0	598 12 0		71		69			
35 14 0			14 7 0				88 6 0	88 6 0		20				2	
			395 1 0				488 10 0	488 10 0		17	35	16			
							88 10 0	88 10 0		16				9	
202 1 0							665 5 0	665 5 0		143				26	
373 4 0			640 12 0		0 4 0		2,562 7 0	2,562 7 0		306	98	85		37	
2,274 8 0			1,317 6 0				5,613 14 0	5,613 14 0		1,520			6	245	
			30 0 0				269 9 0	269 9 0			40				
			60 0 0				1,094 0 0	1,094 0 0		83	57	15	13	4	10
96 0 0		36 0 0					390 5 0	390 5 0		74					
							1,974 5 0	1,974 5 0		373	93			44	
426 0 0			284 8 0				812 8 0	812 8 0		141				10	20
111 6 0					3 0 0		290 10 0	290 10 0		47				13	
2,907 14 0		36 0 0	1,691 14 0		3 0 0		10,445 3 0	10,445 3 0		2,238	190	15	19	316	30
169 8 0		30 0 0	356 6 0				979 9 0	979 9 0		157		174			
108 0 0							292 8 0	292 8 0		17		28	61		
277 8 0		30 0 0	356 6 0				1,272 1 0	1,272 1 0		174		202	61		
3,358 10 0		66 0 0	2,689 0 0		3 4 0		14,279 11 0	14,279 11 0		2,718	288	302	80	353	30
			26 4 0				36 4 0	36 4 0							
3,358 10 0		66 0 0	2,652 12 0		3 4 0		14,243 7 0	14,243 7 0							

Statement of Government Jail Schools

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16		
		Number of pupils on rolls at the close of the year.									*Teachers.*			*Received*					
District or School.	Number of Schools.	Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Average No. of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Average age.	Christians.	Others.	Monthly rate of schooling fee.	Provincial Services.			District Funds.		
Umballa Circle.																			
Delhi	1	.....	33	30	.....	.....	63	73	59	22	.....	1	.....	180	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Karnál	1	.....	25	32	.....	.....	57	71	60	24	.....	1	.....	132	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Hissár	1	.....	27	18	.....	1	46	47	39	28	.....	1	.....	120	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Rohtak	1	.....	26	7	1	4	38	31	27	24	.....	1	.....	183	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Sirsá	1	.....	30	23	7	.....	60	54	46	28	.....	1	.....	247	9	0	.....	.....	.....
Umballa	1	.....	120	66	14	.....	200	272	237	28	.....	1	.....	312	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Do. Rúpar	1	.....	54	76	.....	.....	130	114	99	26	.....	1	.....	270	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Ludhiána	1	.....	11	22	.....	23	56	55	50	25	.....	1	.....	186	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	8	.....	326	274	22	28	650	717	617	26	.....	8	.....	1,630	9	0	.....	.....	.....
Lahore Circle.																			
Jullundur	1	.....	34	36	8	11	89	115	105	25	.....	1	.....	180	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Kángra	1	.....	31	10	.....	.....	41	50	46	25	.....	1	.....	120	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Amritsar	1	.....	22	12	.....	.....	34	41	31	25	.....	1	.....	300	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Gurdáspur	1	.....	27	19	.....	23	69	84	68	20	.....	2	.....	180	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Siálkot	1	.....	7	45	9	3	64	59	55	27	.....	1	.....	240	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Lahore — Central Jail ...	1	3	250	590	147	106	1,096	1,158	1,127	29	.....	1	.....	480	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Lahore — Female Jail ...	1	.....	15	35	4	3	57	59	51	28	.....	1	.....	150	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Lahore — Thagi Jail ...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	19	18	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gujránwála	1	.....	35	31	14	11	91	105	91	28	.....	1	.....	240	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Ferozepore	1	.....	24	40	46	.....	110	104	82	35	.....	1	.....	243	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	10	3	445	818	228	175	1,669	1,794	1,674	25	.....	10	.....	2,133	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Rawalpindi Circle.																			
Ráwalpindi	1	1	11	389	10	9	420	455	403	27	.....	1	.....	300	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Jhelum	1	.....	11	60	2	.....	73	77	77	25	.....	1	.....	180	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Gujrát	1	.....	6	40	5	.....	51	82	52	27	.....	1	.....	180	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Shahpur	1	.....	2	77	1	.....	80	88	58	28	.....	1	.....	180	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Peshawar	1	.....	3	64	.....	.....	67	67	43	23	.....	1	.....	240	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	5	1	33	630	18	9	691	769	633	26	.....	5	.....	1,080	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Moultan Circle.																			
Moultán	1	.....	24	146	1	.....	171	209	157	27	.....	1	.....	304	8	0	.....	.....	.....
Jhang	1	.....	8	53	.....	.....	61	81	66	29	.....	1	.....	183	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery	1	.....	27	43	34	.....	104	102	83	27	.....	1	.....	240	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Dera Ismail Khán ...	1	.....	14	71	.....	.....	85	108	100	23	.....	1	.....	300	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	4	.....	73	313	35	.....	421	500	406	26	.....	4	.....	1,027	8	0	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total ...	27	4	877	2,035	303	212	3,431	3,780	3,330	26	.....	27	.....	5,871	1	0	.....	.....	.....

in the Punjab for the year 1875-76.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
from									*Number of pupils instructed in*						
General Local Fund.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Funds.	Native States.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total expenditure.	English.	Urdú.	Hindi (Nagrí.)	Hindi (Lande Mahajani &c., &c.)	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.
							180 0 0	180 0 0		50	13				
							132 0 0	132 0 0		53	4				
							120 0 0	120 0 0		24	22				
						6 0 0	189 0 0	189 0 0		15	23				
						8 14 0	256 7 0	256 7 0		21	39				
							312 0 0	312 0 0		109	91				
							270 0 0	270 0 0		230					
							186 0 0	186 0 0		56					
						14 14 0	1,645 7 0	1,645 7 0		458	192				
							180 0 0	180 0 0		80					
							120 0 0	120 0 0		17	24				
							300 0 0	300 0 0		30	4				
			180 0 0				360 0 0	360 0 0		69					
							240 0 0	240 0 0		64					
						93 9 0	573 9 0	573 9 0	59	1,037	15				
							150 0 0	150 0 0		57					
						12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0		16				2	
							240 0 0	240 0 0		91					
							243 0 0	243 0 0		110					
			180 0 0			105 9 0	2,418 9 0	2,418 9 0	59	1,580	43			2	
							300 0 0	300 0 0		420					
							180 0 0	180 0 0		73					
							180 0 0	180 0 0		51					
							180 0 0	180 0 0		80					
							240 0 0	240 0 0		67				1	
							1,080 0 0	1,080 0 0		691				1	
							304 8 0	304 8 0		171					
							183 0 0	183 0 0		61					
							240 0 0	240 0 0		104					
							300 0 0	300 0 0		85				35	
							1,027 8 0	1,027 8 0		421				35	
			180 0 0			120 7 0	6,171 8 0	6,171 8 0	59	3,150	235			38	

Statement of Government Normal

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			16		
			Number of pupils on rolls at the close of the year.									*Teachers.*			*Received*					
DISTRICT.	SCHOOL.		Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Average age.	Christians.	Others.	Monthly rate of schooling fee.	Provincial Services.			District Funds.		
	No.																			
		Umballa Circle.																		
Delhi ...	1	Normal School ...	.....	42	84	3	.....	129 (a)	126	119	15 (b)	.....	7	.....	6,276	2	0	3,142	7	0
		Lahore Circle.																		
Lahore ...	1	Normal School ...	.....	30	80	10	.....	120	111	90	22	.....	7	.....	7,039	15	0	5,472	2	0
		Rawalpindi Circle.																		
Rawalpindi ...	1	Normal School ...	.....	13	31	4	.....	48	48	46	23	1	3	.....	6,109	5	0	3,427	7	0
	3	TOTAL ...	.....	85	195	17	.....	297	285	255	20	1	17	.....	19,425	6	0	12,042	0	0
		Deduct—Scholarships ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,126	6	0	12,042	0	0
		Amount shewn in Table B. 3.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,299	1	0	.....	.....	

(*a.*) Includes 66 boys of the Model School.
(*b.*) The average age of Normal Students is 21, and that of boys in the Model School is 10.
N. B.—The collections on account of fees entered in column 22 are not included in the total of receipts in column 24, as

Schools for the year 1875-76.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
from									*Number of pupils instructed in*						
General Local Fund.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Funds.	Native States.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total Expenditure.	English.	Urdú.	Hindi (Nagri.)	Hindi, (Landi Mahájani &c., &c.)	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.
					75 6 0		9,418 9 0	9,418 9 0		129	5		6	96	
			217 0 0				12,729 1 0	12,729 1 0	(c) 59	120			7	120	
					20 0 0		9,536 12 0	9,536 12 0	(c) 44	48			24	48	
			217 0 0		77 6 0		31,684 6 0	31,684 6 0	103	297	5		37	264	
			217 0 0				15,385 5 0	15,385 5 0							
					77 6 0		16,299 1 0	16,299 1 0							

(c) Roman characters.

the fees are not expended directly.

Statement of Grant-in-aid, European and East Indian

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15	16
			No. of pupils on rolls at the close of the year.								Teachers.			Received			
District.	School.		Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Christians.	Others.	Monthly rate of schooling fee.	Provincial Services.		District Funds.	General Local Fund.
		Umballa Circle.															
Simla	1 Bishop Cotton School	(H. Class)	130	...	...	...	...	130	131	120	6	1	6½ to 10 Rs.	*6,075	0	...	...
„	2 Auckland House (late Punjab Girls') School	(M. „)	37	...	...	...	...	37	42	42	4	...	10 Rs.	3,600	0	...	...
„	3 Roman Catholic Female Orphanage	(„ „)	152	...	...	...	...	152	151	145	12	...	1 to 7½ Rs.	3,181	0	...	...
„	4 Mayo Industrial School for boys and girls	(L. „)	37	...	...	...	...	37	39	39	2	...	6-10-8 to 10 Rs.	1,168	2	...	...
Delhi	5 European Girls' School	(„ „)	30	...	...	...	...	30	25	17	2	...	1 to 4 Rs.	370	8	...	...
„	6 European Training School	(Normal)	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	1	2	.....	330	0	...	...
		TOTAL ...	389	...	...	...	...	389	391	366	27	3	.....	14,724	10	...	...
		Lahore Circle.															
Lahore	1 High School	(M. Class)	46	...	...	...	...	46	43	38	2	1	6½ to 10 Rs.	2,981	10	...	...
„	2 Anarkali Girls' School	(L. „)	37	...	...	...	...	37	34	30	2	...	2½ to 5 Rs.	840	0	...	...
„	3 Naulakha and Donald Town Girls' School	(„ „)	30	...	...	...	...	30	28	21	2	...	1 to 3 Rs.	1,080	0	...	...
„	4 St. James' School for boys and girls	(„ „)	55	...	...	...	...	55	48	38	2	1	8 as. to 2 Rs.	600	0	...	...
Gujranwala	5 Girls' School	(„ „)	20	...	...	...	...	20	19	17	2	1	.....	480	0	...	...
		TOTAL ...	188	...	...	...	...	188	172	144	10	3	.....	5,981	10	...	...
		Rawalpindi Circle.															
R. Pindi	1 Sir Henry Lawrence Memorial Asylum Murree (for boys and girls)	Middle Class ...	140	...	...	...	...	140	141	141	5	1	3 to 18 Rs.	1,800	0	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	717	...	...	...	...	717	704	651	42	7	.....	40,506	4	...	...

* Includes Rs. 675 special grant made by Government on account of salary of the Officiating Head Master for December

Schools in the Punjab for the year 1875-76.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
from								*Number of pupils instructed in*							
Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Funds.	Native States.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total expenditure.	English.	Urdu.	Hindi (Nagri).	Hindi (Landi Mahajni &c., &c.)	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	REMARKS.
				12,620 8		18,696 8	23,217 10	80	55						
				6,699 0		10,299 0	11,525 10	37					*a* 6		*a* French.
	1,943 8			1,962 6	950 0	8,036 14	10,813 13	152							
	2,174 0			829 0	150 0	4,321 2	2,340 0	37							7 boys and 30 girls.
				51 0	797 12	1,219 4	1,208 12	30							
	300 0			60 0	486 12	1,176 12	1,176 12	3	3	3					
	4,417 8			22,221 14	2,384 8	43,748 8	50,282 9	339	58	3			6		
1,273 15	45 5	300 0		2,788 1		7,388 15	6,856 10	46	46						
				1,578 8		2,418 8	2,001 10	37							
	557 0			367 12	439 0	2,443 12	2,367 11	30							
	800 0			267 8	1,291 14	2,959 6	2,954 6	55	44						30 boys and 25 girls.
	384 0	240 0				1,104 0	1,104 0	20	7				3		
1,273 15	1,786 5	540 0		5,001 13	1,730 14	16,314 9	15,284 5	188	97				3		
6,524 8	4,153 12			3,266 11	6,000 0	39,744 15	38,025 8	140	90						78 boys and 62 girls.
7,798 7	10,357 9	540 0		30,490 6	10,115 6	93,808 0	1,03,592 6	667	245	3			9		

1875, January and February 1876.

Statement of the Endowment and Building Funds of the Schools for European and Eurasian Children for the year

1		2		
NAME OF INSTITUTION.		Balance on 1st April 1876.		
Bishop Cotton School Simla	Endowment Fund	.....	.....	.....
	Building Fund	.....	.....	.....
Lahore High School	Endowment Fund	23,948	11	9
	Building Fund	.....	.....	.....
Mayo Industrial School, Simla	Endowment Fund	.....	.....	.....
	Building Fund	14,219	10	0
Punjab Girls' School, Simla	Endowment Fund	.....	.....	.....
	Building Fund	.....	.....	.....
Sir Henry Lawrence Memorial Asylum, Murree ...	Endowment Fund	1,51,000	0	0
	Building Fund	.....	.....	.....

to which grants-in-aid are given by Government under Local Canning's Minute of October 1860, 1875-76.

3	4	5	6	7	8
Income during 1875-76.					
From Government.	From Interest.	From private sources.	Total of columns 2, 3, 4 and 5.	Expenditure during 1875-76.	Balance on 1st April 1876, *i. e.*, difference between columns 6 and 7.
	946 5 5	611 0 0	25,506 1 2	959 10 5	24,546 6 9
			14,219 10 0	84 0 0	14,135 10 0
			1,51,000 0 0		1,51,000 0 0

Statement of Grant-in-aid Schools of the

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
District.		School.	*Number of pupils on rolls at the close of the year.*						Average No. of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	*Teachers.*		Monthly rate of schooling fee.
			Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.			Christians.	Others.	
		Umballa Circle.											
Delhi ...	1	S. P. G. Mission School (St. Stephen's College) ...	4	165	11	.....	.....	180	163	111	3	6	4 anas to 1 Re.
Ludhiána ...	2	American Presbyterian Mission School ...	11	105	55	5	.....	176	199	158	2	9	6 pies to 3 Rs.
		Total ...	15	270	66	5	.....	356	362	269	5	15	.....
		Lahore Circle.											
Jullundur ...	1	American Presbyterian Mission School ...	4	168	73	4	.....	249	260	212	5	8	2 anas to 2 Rs.
Amritsar ...	2	Church Mission School ...	16	90	28	60	.....	194	196	158	5	8	3 to 8 anas.
Siálkot ...	3	Scotch Mission School ...	2	101	97	72	.....	272	240	197	4	7	3 pies to 6 anas.
Lahore ...	4	American Presbyterian Mission School ...	13	240	82	22	.....	357	425	340	4	12	2 to 8 anas.
		Total ...	35	599	280	158	...	1,072	1,121	907	18	35	.....
		Rawalpindi Circle.											
Rawalpindi ...	1	American Presbyterian Mission School ...	2	124	77	64	1	268	241	198	4	8	1 ana to 1 Re.
Peshawar ...	2	Church Mission School ...	4	166	76	31	.....	277	260	216	5	10	2 anas to 2 Rs.
	8	Total ...	6	290	153	95	1	545	501	414	9	18	.....
		Grand Total ...	56	1,159	499	258	1	1,975	1,987	1,590	32	68	
Simla ...	1	Bishop Cotton School, Simla ...	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	131	120	6	1	6¼ to 10 Rs.
	9	Total ...	186	1,159	499	258	1	2,103	2,118	1,710	38	69	.....

Higher Class for the year 1875-76.

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Received from											*Number of pupils instructed in*							
Provincial Services.	District Funds.	General Local Fund.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Funds.	Native States.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total expenditure.	English.	Urdu.	Hindi (Nagrí.)	Hindi (Lande Mahajni &c., &c.)	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	Remarks.
3,808 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	906 3	4,031 9	8,745 12	8,846 12	180	142	...	...	...	177	...	
2,943 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	893 12	2,050 0	5,887 9	5,887 9	176	...	...	...	...	176	...	
6,751 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,799 15	6,081 9	14,633 5	14,734 5	356	142	...	...	...	353	...	
2,958 0	...	...	...	...	270 0	...	906 0	2,856 9	6,990 9	6,990 9	249	142	...	...	...	187	...	
3,120 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	...	636 13	3,924 5	7,921 2	7,921 2	189	189	5	...	...	168	5	
2,040 0	...	...	...	...	182 0	...	262 1	1,941 2	4,425 3	4,425 2	182	245	...	...	2	149	...	
5,220 0	...	...	...	4,754 4	...	...	1,287 0	...	14,261 4	11,261 4	357	325	...	...	...	325	32	
13,338 0	...	...	...	4,754 4	692	...	3,091 14	8,722 0	30,598 2	30,598 1	977	901	5	...	2	829	37	
3,344 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	555 14	2,795 6	6,695 8	6,695 8	134	248	...	...	...	204	...	
3,240 0	...	...	...	4,667 2	600 0	...	569 13	...	9,076 15	9,076 15	206	269	...	...	...	168	...	
6,584 4	...	...	...	4,667 2	600 0	...	1,125 11	2,795 6	15,772 7	15,772 7	337	517	...	...	...	372	...	
26,674 1	...	...	...	9,421 6	1,292 0	...	6,017 8	17,598 15	61,003 14	61,104 13	1,670	1,560	5	...	2	1,554	37	
6,075 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,620 8	...	18,695 8	23,217 10	80	55	...	...	...	...	...	
32,749 1	...	...	...	9,421 6	1,292 0	...	18,638 0	17,598 15	79,699 6	84,322 7	1,750	1,615	5	...	2	1,554	37	

Statement of Grant-in-aid Schools of the Middle

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
District.	School.		*No. of pupils on rolls at the close of the year.*						Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	*Teachers.*		Monthly rate of schooling fee.
			Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.			Christians.	Others.	
	Umballa Circle.												
Delhi ... 1	Anglo-Sanskrit School	...	1	69	.....	.....	.....	70	82	63	.....	6	1 to 12 anas.
Gurgáon ... 2	Vernacular School Firozpur	...	.....	66	58	3	...	127	128	101	.....	4	1 to 8 anas.
Do. ... 3	Ditto Palwal	...	.....	110	35	2	...	147	151	116	.....	4	1 to 6 anas.
Do. ... 4	Ditto Farrukhnagar	...	.....	76	28	2	...	106	108	89	.....	4	1 to 2 anas.
Do. ... 5	Ditto Sohna	...	1	52	47	.....	.....	100	99	77	.....	4	1 to 2 anas.
Rohtak ... 6	Anglo-Vernacular School Jhajjar	...	.....	142	19	1	...	162	153	130	.....	5	1 to 8 anas.
Umballa ... 7	American Presbyterian Mission School, City	...	4	152	56	14	...	226	195	137	1	8	1 ana to 1 Re.
Do. ... 8	Ditto Ditto Cant.	...	11	142	63	6	...	222	193	148	1	8	1 ana to 1 Re.
Do. ... 9	The 32nd Pioneers' Regimental School	...	.....	4	.....	91	...	95	143	103	1	2	6 pies to 8 as.
Ludhiána ... 10	Vernacular School Jagraon	...	.....	89	55	14	...	158	173	156	.....	5	1 to 2 anas.
Do. ... 11	Ditto Raikot	...	.....	122	55	8	...	185	164	133	.....	4	Do.
Do. ... 12	Ditto Khanna Kalán	...	.....	92	27	38	...	157	148	135	.....	4	Do.
Simla ... 13	Anglo-Vernacular School Kasauli	...	.....	31	5	.....	2	38	40	29	.....	2	Do.
Do. ... 14	American Presbyterian Mission School Subáthú	...	.....	34	10	.....	...	44	39	33	2	2	1 to 1¼ anas.
	Total	...	17	1,181	458	179	2	1,837	1,816	1,450	5	62	...
	Lahore Circle.												
Jullundur ... 1	American Presbyterian Mission School, Cant.	...	.....	53	23	4	...	80	76	68	.....	4	1 to 8 anas.
Kangra ... 2	Church Mission School	...	3	71	21	.....	...	95	70	61	1	4	6 pies to 3 anas.
Do. ... 3	Church Mission School Dharmsála	...	4	43	7	.....	...	54	53	35	1	1	Do.
Amritsar ... 4	Branch to District School	...	.....	73	43	17	...	133	134	112	.....	7	4 anas to 1 Re.
Do. ... 5	Church Mission School Jandiála	...	.....	70	23	14	...	107	117	99	1	5	1 to 2 anas.
Do. ... 6	Ditto Majitha	...	.....	78	18	18	...	114	114	93	1	4	1 to 3 anas.
Gurdáspur, 7	Regimental School 4th Goorkhas, Baklow	...	.....	47	5	.....	...	52	59	50	2	2	1½ anas to 1 Re.
Siálkot ... 8	Scotch Mission School, Cant.	...	2	53	29	6	...	90	98	82	1	5	1 to 8 anas.
Do. ... 9	Church Mission School Narowál	...	4	26	12	11	...	53	55	41	2	4	1 to 2 anas.
Lahore ... 10	Adult English School	...	.....	55	11	6	...	72	71	46	.....	3	4 anas to 3 Rs.
Do. ... 11	American Presbyterian Mission Adults' School,	...	.....	16	44	1	...	61	58	46	1	6	3 to 7 anas.
Do. ... 12	Anglo-Vernacular School Mecan Meer	...	.....	38	27	4	...	69	69	50	.....	5	1 to 4 anas.
Do. ... 13	Branch to Lahore District School, Middle Dep.	...	.....	90	70	28	...	188	162	131	.....	4	6 anas to 5 Rs.
Gujranwála, 14	American Mission School	...	2	279	152	37	...	470	455	392	3	9	3 pies to 1½ Rs.
Do. ... 15	Scotch Mission School Wazirábád	...	.....	65	83	19	2	169	160	142	1	7	1 to 9 anas.
Ferozepore, 16	Anglo-Vernacular School in the Cantonment	...	.....	149	40	6	7	202	213	168	.....	7	1 ana to 1 Re.
Do. ... 17	Ditto City ... (This school was made a G		o v e r n m e n t		D i s t r i c t		S c	h o o l	f r o m	1 s t	J a n u a	r y	1 8 7 6.)
	Total	...	15	1,206	608	171	9	2,009	1,964	1,616	14	77	...
	Rawalpindi Circle.												
R. Pindi ... 1	American Presbyterian Mission School (Branch)		4	62	11	20	...	97	104	80	1	4	1 ana to 1 Re.
Jhelum ... 2	Anglo-Vernacular School Pind Dadan Khán	...	.....	232	43	9	...	284	278	246	.....	7	3 pies to 1 ana.
Gujrát ... 3	Scotch Mission School	...	1	79	142	9	...	231	195	156	2	5	1 to 8 anas.
Peshawar ... 4	Vernacular School, City	...	.....	113	135	21	...	269	302	250	.....	8	½ to 6 anas.
Do. ... 5	Church Mission School, Cantonment	...	5	49	43	7	6	110	90	70	1	4	2 to 8 anas.
	Total	...	10	535	371	66	6	991	969	802	4	28	...
	Mooltan Circle.												
Mooltan ... 1	Church Mission School	...	.....	116	60	1	...	177	162	133	3	5	6 pies to 6 anas.
Do. ... 2	Anglo-Vernacular School, Cantonment	...	.....	50	46	1	...	97	95	74	.....	4	1 ana to 1 Re.
Do. ... 3	Church Mission School Shujábád	...	.....	126	12	1	...	139	144	106	5	1	6 pies to 6 as.
Jhang ... 4	Anglo-Vernacular School Maghiána	...	.....	199	58	21	...	278	277	241	.....	9	1 to 2 anas.
Do. ... 5	Ditto Shorkot	...	.....	75	30	2	...	107	106	83	.....	6	Do.
Do. ... 6	Ditto Chiniot	...	.....	129	66	7	...	202	195	161	.....	7	Do.
Do. ... 7	Vernacular School Ahmadpur	...	.....	80	28	3	...	111	112	92	.....	4	Do.
Dera I. Khan 8	Church Mission School	...	5	142	148	7	2	304	289	231	5	12	6 pies to 1 Re.
Bannu ... 9	Church Mission School	...	2	20	31	.....	3	59	59	49	2	3	Do.
	Total	...	7	937	482	43	5	1,474	1,439	1,170	15	51	...
44	Grand Total	...	49	3,859	1,922	459	22	6,311	6,188	5,038	38	218	...
Lahore ... 1	Lahore High School	...	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	43	38	2	1	6¼ to 10 Rs.
R. Pindi ... 1	Sir Henry Lawrence Memorial Asylum Murree,		140	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	141	141	5	1	3 to 18 Rs.
46	Total Middle Schools	...	235	3,859	1,922	459	22	6,497	6,372	5,217	45*	220	...
	Note.—*for posting figures in Return No. B 3.*												
	1 Sir Henry Lawrence Memorial Asylum (for boys and girls)	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
	35 Anglo-Vernacular Schools	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
	9 Vernacular Schools, named below	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
	Gurgaon Dist. (1) Firozpur, (2) Palwal, (3) Farrukhnagar, (4) Sohna; Ludhiana District (5) Jagraon, (6) Raikot, (7) Khanna, (8) Peshawar City School; Jhang District (9) Ahmadpur.								Total of Middle Schools				...

A.—The statistics of these schools have been translated from the Vernacular.

Class for the year 1875-76.

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Received from											*Number of pupils instructed in*						
Provincial Services.	District Funds.	General Local Fund.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Funds.	Native States.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total expenditure.	English.	Urdú.	Hindí (Nágrí)	Hindí (Lands Mahajani)	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	REMARKS.
1,338 0				1,043 0			267 5		2,648 5	2,722 14	70	70	16			57	24	
360 0					756 0		100 11		1,216 11	1,134 15		105		22		52		A.
417 14	17 14				459 4		163 8		1,058 8	1,124 10		115	32			85		A.
417 10	422 14				441 9		87 2		1,369 3	1,288 9		86	20			52		A.
	505 8				420 3		38 1		963 12	925 11		83	26			36		A.
586 6	77 12			108 3	490 10		124 6		1,387 5	1,394 11	52	137	45	13		72		A.
1,920 0			408 0				366 4	2,202 0	4,896 4	4,896 4	170	130	50	50		103	6	
960 0							306 15	874 2	2,141 1	2,141 1	222	222				150		
240 0							61 0	423 4	724 4	703 12	40	60		35		25		
	689 3				420 0		157 4		1,266 7	1,173 12		158				95		A.
	406 13				398 15		112 10		918 6	939 6		185				65		A.
180 0	169 9				301 6		131 0		784 15	785 5		157				65		A.
300 0				284 1			13 10	50 14	648 9	648 9	17	38	2			24		A.
360 0							38 6	442 13	841 3	841 9	44	44		40		16		
7,079 14	2,289 9		408 0	1,435 4	3,690 15		1,968 2	3,993 1	20,864 15	20,721 0	615	1,590	191	160		896	30	
726 0							193 2	539 1	1,458 3	1,458 3	80	16				61		
905 15							70 15	900 11	1,967 9	1,967 9	64	80	14			34		
180 0							34 6	316 14	528 4	528 4	38	40				31		
845 1					49 15		896 2		1,791 2	1,791 2	183	123				133		A.
480 0							84 9	679 14	1,244 7	1,248 7	34	90	20	40		35	6	
716 10			360 0				73 15	308 15	1,457 8	1,457 8	22	54		56		22		
324 6				240 0			70 13	588 0	1,227 12	907 3	25	52				11		
600 0							121 8	724 15	1,446 7	1,446 7	40	54				49		
600 0							35 12	944 8	1,580 4	1,580 4	19	40	15			27		
360 0							370 0		730 0	729 3	72							
360 0				221 0			129 0	10 0	720 0	720 0	61							
840 0				840 0			84 4		1,764 4	1,710 0	49	69				49		
350 8							715 3		1,065 11	1,065 11	188	188			70	188	80	A.
1,625 0				2,745 7			219 3		4,589 10	4,588 6	150	274		95		195		
960 0					60 0		237 7	711 3	1,968 10	1,968 10	75	69				100		
540 0				405 12			302 12	17 0	1,265 8	1,220 3	77	144	58			109		
1,050 2			360 0	4,152 3	109 15		3,635 15	5,738 1	24,709 4	23,283 0	1,127	1,363	157	191	70	1,047	86	
323 12							228 6	520 1	1,072 3	1,072 3	73	94				14		
200 0	3 12	150 0			200 0		20 0		573 12	553 12	68	180	39	61		89	4	A.
600 0				165 12	60 0		223 4	645 9	1,694 9	1,694 9	111	231				161		
978 15					979 0		38 15		1,996 14	1,957 15		214	55			72	5	A.
720 0				685 1			210 6	168 13	1,784 3	1,784 9	110	110				70		
2,822 11	3 12	150 0		850 13	1,239 0		720 14	1,334 7	7,121 9	7,063 0	362	829	94	61		406	9	
1,200 0				1,698 2	420 0		218 8		3,536 10	3,536 10	104	177				127		
679 2				529 13			149 6		1,358 5	1,358 5	31	48				48		
420 0				579 10	300 0		51 12		1,351 6	1,351 6	25	85		65		36		
1,020 0	206 5			480 0	663 0		79 14		2,449 5	2,396 7	127	260				179	18	A.
	664 0			280 4	234 0		11 4		1,189 8	1,178 4	54	107				76		A.
640 8	64 0			252 10	477 0		21 7		1,455 9	1,465 7	69	202				116		A.
	336 3			19 1	300 0		1 9		655 13	655 4		111				71		A.
2,168 10				285 0			153 12	1,729 13	4,337 3	4,338 3	85	275		36		111		
1,187 9				80 0			108 7	1,311 13	2,687 13	2,687 13	7	59		48				
7,315 13	1,270 8			4,204 8	2,394 0		795 15	3,041 10	19,022 6	18,967 11	552	1,324		101	48	764	18	
27,721 8	3,563 13	150 0	768 0	10,942 12	7,433 14		7,120 14	14,107 3	71,808 0	70,034 11	2,606	5,046	442	513	118	3,113	143	
2,981 10			1,273 15	45 5	300		2,788 1		7,388 15	6,856 10	46	46						
19,800 0			6,524 8	4,153 12			3,266 11	6,000 0	39,744 15	38,025 8	140	90						
50,503 2	3,563 13	150 0	8,566 7	15,141 13	7,733 14		13,175 10	20,107 3	1,18,941 14	1,14,916 13	2,792	5,182	442	513	118	3,113	143	
19,800 0			6,524 8	4,153 12			3,266 11	6,000 0	39,744 15	38,025 8								
28,348 11	1,915 13	150 0	2,041 15	10,969 0	3,254 9		9,078 3	14,107 3	68,965 6	66,905 14								
2,354 7	2,548 0			19 1	4,479 5		830 12		10,231 9	9,985 7								
50,503 2	3,563 13	150 0	8,566 7	15,141 13	7,733 14		13,175 10	20,107 3	1,18,941 14	1,14,916 13								

Statement of Grant-in-aid Schools of the

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			No. of pupils on rolls at the close of the year.								*Teachers.*		
District.		School.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Christians.	Others.	Monthly rate of schooling fee.
		Umballa Circle.											
Delhi ...	8	S. P. G. Mission Branch Schools ...	10	490	148	.....	.....	648	721	532	2	28	2 as. to 1 Re.
„	7	Vernacular Schools (Branches to Dist. Schls.)	.....	894	143	2	.....	539	548	444	.....	22	2 to 8 as.
„	35	Baptist Mission Schools for low caste boys*	14	18	4	.....	522	558	494	397	37	4	.....
Gurgáon ...	6	Branches to Rewári District School ...	1	286	66	.....	.....	353	379	312	.....	9	6 ps. to 1 Re.
„	1	Vernacular School at Sháhjahánpur ...	.....	57	2	2	.....	61	36	27	.....	1	1 ana.
Karnál ...	3	Branches to District School ...	.....	173	43	.....	.....	216	224	164	.....	8	1 a. to 1 Re.
Hissár ...	3	Branches to District School Bhiwáni ...	.....	243	7	.....	.....	250	283	203	.....	7	Do.
Rohtak ...	3	Branches to District School ...	2	142	67	.....	.....	211	267	193	.....	6	Do.
Umballa ...	4	American Presby. Miss. branch schls. City,	.....	101	41	18	20	180	190	148	1	9	½ to 1 ann.
„	1	Do. Do. Cantt.	.....	99	49	6	.....	154	145	109	1	4	Do.
„	5	Branches to District School Jagádhri ...	.....	404	24	5	.....	433	453	333	.....	13	1 a. to 1 Re.
„	3	Do. Do. Rupar ...	.....	235	85	24	.....	344	365	261	.....	9	6 ps. to 1 Re.
Ludhiána	6	American Presbyterian Miss. Branch Schls.	9	259	111	6	.....	385	423	322	2	15	Do.
Simla ...	1	Lower Department District School ...	.....	31	9	1	.....	41	71	49	.....	2	1 an. to 1 Re.
„	7	Church Mission School Kotgárh ...	7	138	.....	.....	.....	145	120	85	2	7	.....
„													
	93	Total ...	43	3,070	799	64	542	4,518	4,719	3,579	45	144	.....
		Lahore Circle.											
Jullundur	2	American Presbyterian Miss. Branch Schls.	.....	117	63	2	.....	182	206	168	.....	9	½ to 3 ans.
„	1	Khalifa Ibrahim's School* ...	.....	20	66	.....	.....	86	90	73	.....	2	.....
„	4	Branches of District School Rahon ...	.....	185	49	3	.....	237	238	224	.....	9	1 to 2 anas.
Hoshiárpur	5	Branches to District School ...	.....	143	74	3	.....	220	245	211	.....	11	2 to 8 anas
Kángra ...	1	Church Mission Branch School ...	.....	25	13	.....	2	40	33	27	1	1	½ to 1 ana.
„	4	Branches to District School Núrpur ...	.....	160	35	3	.....	198	237	173	.....	11	3 ps. to 4 as.
„	4	Primary Schools British Lahaul* ...	.....	12	.....	45	.....	57	54	43	.....	4	.....
„	1	School at Kailang ...	.....	3	.....	43	.....	46	46	35	.....	1	.....
„	1	Anglo-Vernacular School Kaniyára ...	.....	20	5	.....	4	29	30	25	.....	1	.....
Amritsar	6	Church Mission Branch Schools ...	.....	525	11	80	.....	616	624	490	2	12	½ to 2 anas.
„	1	Muhammadan School ...	.....	10	109	.....	.....	119	92	75	2	1	1 a. to 1 Re.
„	7	Branches to District School ...	.....	542	230	208	.....	980	1,118	945	.....	34	Do.
Gurdáspur	4	Branches to District School Batála ...	.....	225	121	11	.....	357	351	280	.....	13	1 to 8 anas.
„	1	Muhammad Ali Shah's Schl. at Fatehgarh(*a*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	55	.....	.....	.....
„	1	Lower District School Gurdáspur (*b*) ...	.....	54	29	4	.....	87	113	96	.....	4	1 to 6 anns.
Lahore ...	23	American Presbyterian Miss. Branch Schls.	2	663	259	34	.....	958	1,000	919	4	52	1½ anas.
„	5	Lower Department School and Branches	.....	286	326	35	.....	647	683	590	.....	19	1 a. to 1 Re.
„	1	Agri-Horticultural Society's School* ...	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	16	18	17	.....	1	.....
Gujránwála	4	Branches to District School ...	.....	223	107	44	.....	374	360	286	.....	12	1 to 8 anas.
Ferozepore		Branches of City School ...	Made Government School from 1st January 1876 and hence shewn										
	75	Total ...	2	3,213	1,513	515	6	5,249	5,608	4,732	9	197	.....
		Rawalpindi Circle.											
Rawálpindi	2	American Presbyterian Miss. Branch Schls.	1	112	55	27	.....	195	144	118	1	4	1 to 8 anas.
Jhelum ...	1	Lower Department District School ...	1	40	97	10	.....	148	192	166	.....	3	1 a. to 1 Re.
Gujrát ...	3	Branches to District School ...	.....	133	60	13	.....	206	238	209	.....	7	3 ps. to 1 a.
Sháhpur ...	2	Lower Deptt. Dist. Schl. Bhera & Branch	1	151	67	5	.....	224	238	195	.....	6	1 to 6 anas.
„	1	Anglo-Vernacular School (Civil station)	.....	35	19	6	.....	60	62	59	.....	3	Do.
Peshawar	1	Church Mission Branch School ...	.....	22	48	5	.....	75	91	68	.....	4	½ to 1 ana.
„	1	Regtl. School Corps of Guides, Mardán ...	.....	6	38	13	24	81	84	65	.....	1	2 as. to 1 Re.
Kohát ...	1	Branch to District School ...	.....	71	48	28	.....	147	147	121	.....	4	1 a. to 1 Re.
	12	Total ...	3	570	432	107	24	1,136	1,196	1,001	1	32	.....
		Mooltán Circle.											
Mooltán ...	7	Branches to District School ...	.....	256	73	8	.....	337	306	248	.....	14	6 ps. to 8 as.
Jhang ...	2	Do Do.	1	128	23	2	.....	154	182	162	.....	6	1 to 2 anas.
D. G. Khán	6	Branches of District School ...	.....	254	117	9	.....	380	359	283	.....	12	1 to 4 anas.
Bannu ...	2	Church Mission Branch Schools ...	.....	31	25	.....	6	62	57	49	.....	2	6 pies.
	17	Total ...	1	669	238	19	6	933	904	742	.....	34	.....
	197	Grand Total ...	49	7,522	2,982	705	578	11,836	12,427	10,054	55	407	8 as. to 2 Rs.
Lahore ...	1	Saint James School ...	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	48	38	2	1	
	198	Total Lower Schools ...	104	7,522	2,982	705	578	11,891	12,475	10,092	57	408	

a.—This school was taken over by the Missionaries from 1st February 1875, but the Deputy Commissioner paid Rs. 10 per mensem

b.—Made an aided school from 1st October 1875. The statistics of the whole year entered in this return.

* These schools are in receipt of grants-in-aid under Art. XIV.

Lower Class in the Punjab for the year 1875-76.

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Received from											*Number of pupils instructed in*							
Provincial Services.	District Funds.	Local General Fund.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Funds.	Native States.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total expenditure.	English.	Urdu.	Hindi (Nágri.)	Hindi (Landa and Mahájni.)	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	REMARKS.
1,380 0					300 0		1,343 11	1,432 15	4,456 10	4,435 9	167	541	54			166		
1,444 0					2,719 10		729 14		4,881 2	4,881 2		539	55			138		
675 0				1,445 1	600 0		6 15		2,627 0	2,627 0	11	69	469			9		
744 0					600 0		365 4		1,739 4	1,739 4		330	23			122		
	104 0				104 0		12 6		220 6	208 0		29	21			11		
665 4					455 12		210 7		1,231 7	1,231 7		119	28	65		29		
458 5					360 0		238 5		1,056 10	1,056 10		250		250		40		
645 12				54 8	361 8		259 0		1,320 12	1,320 12		211		85		44		
360 0							110 12	403 14	874 10	874 10	19	134		68		19		
240 0							75 5	282 3	597 8	597 8		84	70	70		10		
931 4				60 0	420 0		421 12		1,833 0	1,833 0		202		445		86		
348 0	127 8			180 0	300 0		194 4		1,149 12	1,149 12		293	25	109		85		
360 0							395 0	488 15	1,183 15	1,189 15	106	227		152				
152 0					96 0		128 9		376 9	376 9		41				15		
360 0			360 0					1,205 0	1,925 0	1,925 0	6	40	145					
8,530 9	231 8		360 0	1,739 9	6,307 14		4,491 8	3,812 15	25,473 9	25,446 2	393	3,109	890	1,244		774		
300 0							238 3	249 13	788 0	788 0	114	84				98		
180 0							59 9		239 9	199 0		86				26		
599 2					360 0		291 13		1,250 15	1,250 15		198		75		84		
769 13					517 12		381 5		1,668 14	1,668 14		220				66		
120 0							10 10	137 14	268 8	268 8		16	20			4		
814 6					697 10		116 10		1,628 10	1,628 10		122	53	30		30		
	300 0		73 0						373 0	373 0		22	30					
	344 0		120 0						464 0	464 0		18	28					
	168 10			168 11					337 5	337 5	14	29				29		
1,680 0							370 0	1,382 13	3,432 13	5,132 13	122	324		555		59		
215 0				215 0			73 5		503 5	463 6		76			15	28		
3,309 11					1,723 1		2,234 11		7,267 7	7,267 7		726		293		224		
1,245 4					780 8		374 11		2,400 7	2,400 7		342	15			121		
	20 0								20 0	20 0								
442 8					125 0		160 7		727 15	621 13		87				39		
2,100 0				1,417 9			1,122 12		4,640 5	4,640 6	710	620		406		240		
1,224 14					544 5		1,522 10		3,291 13	3,291 13		598		49		183		
120 0								120 0	240 0	240 0	16	16	16	garde	ni	ng		
933 10					680 10		320 2		1,934 6	1,934 6		262	2	110		106		
In the return of Government Schools.																		
14,054 4	832 19		193 0	1,801 4	5,428 14		7,276 12	1,890 8	31,477 4	31,290 11	976	3,845	164	1,498	15	1,937		
169 13							109 14	264 4	543 15	543 15	57	195				58		
269 14					269 14		270 3		809 15	809 15		148				72		
293 6					508 11		418 4		1,126 1	1,126 4		205		98		66		
252 0					462 0		194 6		908 6	908 6		224				58		
	169 9				679 15		58 0		807 8	759 3	17	60				30		
420 0				449 2			45 4		914 6	914 6		75				46		
189 2							254 10		443 12	378 4		51				30		
213 2					273 1		105 3		591 6	591 6		83		64		34		
1,718 4	169 9			449 2	2,068 9		1,455 12	264 4	6,145 8	6,031 11	74	1,041		162		394		
928 15					960 0		263 14		2,152 13	2,152 13		337				52		
420 0					420 0		89 3		929 3	929 3		111	28	40		51	11	
	714 3				714 3		379 9		1,807 15	1,807 15		315		43		83	22	
12 6							12 12	241 3	266 5	266 5		6						
1,361 5	714 3				2,094 3		745 6	241 3	5,156 4	5,156 4		825	28	83		186	33	
25,664 0	1,947 14		553 0	3,989 15	15,919 8		13,969 6	6,208 14	68,252 9	67,924 12	1,443	8,820	1,082	2,987	15	2,691	33	
600 0				800 0			267 8	1,291 13	2,959 6	2,954 6	55	44						
26,264 0	1,947 14		553 0	4,789 15	15,919 8		14,236 14	7,500 12	71,211 15	70,879 2	1,498	8,864	1,082	2,987	15	2,691	33	

up to 31st March 1875 towards its maintenance, hence shewn in this return.

Statement of Grant-in-aid, Female Schools

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
District.		School.	*No. of pupils on rolls at the close of the year.*						Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	*Teachers.*		Monthly rate of schooling fee.
			Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.			Christians.	Others.	
		Umballa Circle.											
Delhi ...	6	S. P. G. Mission School ...	.....	17	87	.....	.....	104	104	86	3	3	.....
Do. ...	1	S. P. G. Mission Industrial School ...	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	26	27	23	1	1	.....
Do. ...	1	S. P. G. Mission Zanána classes ...	1	93	109	.....	1	204	214	203	10	1	.....
Do. ...	1	Baptist Mission Zanána classes ...	.....	16	78	.....	.....	94	84	67	8	.....	.....
Do. ...	1	Baptist Mission Girls Boarding School ...	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	22	22	3	.....	.....
Karnál ...	1	School at Kaithal ...	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	38	38	18	.....	1	.....
Do. ...	1	S. P. G. Mission Zanána classes ...	1	10	3	.....	.....	14	20	20	1	1	.....
Hissár ...	1	School at Hissár ...	Closed from 1st August 1875.						9	7	.....	.....	.....
Rotak ...	1	School at Bahádurgarh ...	.....	1	13	.....	.....	14	17	9	.....	1	.....
Simla ...	1	American Presb. Mission School Sabáthú,	.....	8	2	.....	.....	10	12	9	1	.....	.....
Do. ...	3	Church Mission Schools Kotgarh ...	8	17	.....	.....	.....	25	26	22	3	.....	.....
	17	Total ...	35	200	318	.....	1	554	573	486	30	8	.....
		Lahore Circle.											
Jullundur,	25	Hindú Female Schools ...	.....	555	.....	32	.....	587	565	490	.....	25	.....
Hoshiárpur,	1	American Presb. Mission School ...	.....	52	.....	4	.....	56	49	32	.....	3	.....
Kangra ...	1	Church Mission School ...	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	41	33	28	2	.....	.....
Do. ...	6	Rural Schools ...	.....	113	13	.....	.....	126	128	92	.....	7	.....
Amritsar...	1	Church Mission Orphanage ...	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	36	32	3	.....	.....
Do. ...	23	Lady Lawrence Girls' Schools ...	.....	142	228	242	.....	612	519	398	5	18	.....
Do. ...	37	Primary Schools in the City ...	.....	189	384	585	.....	1,158	1,156	840	.....	37	.....
Sialkot ...	16	Rural Schools ...	.....	184	200	23	.....	407	408	286	.....	16	.....
Lahore ...	9	Primary Schools in the City ...	.....	74	90	18	.....	182	169	153	.....	9	.....
Do. ...	8	Indian Fem. Nor. Sch. & Inst. Society's Schs.	.....	.....	190	.....	.....	190	183	149	2	8	.....
Do ...	1	Native Christian Girls' School ...	31	1	.....	.....	.....	32	28	25	2	1	1 to 2 Rs.
Gujranwála,	4	City Schools ...	.....	47	70	.....	.....	117	138	102	1	6	.....
Do. ...	1	Mission School ...	.....	164	90	.....	.....	254	251	186	2	10	.....
Ferozepore,	3	City Schools ...	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	70	72	44	.....	3	.....
	136	Total ...	75	1,562	1,335	904	.....	3,876	3,735	2,857	17	143	.....
		Rawalpindi Circle.											
R. Pindi ...	2	American Presb. Mission Schools ...	.....	25	.....	70	.....	95	78	54	2	3	.....
Do. ...	33	Bedi Khem Singh's Schools ...	.....	545	138	585	.....	1,268	1,230	887	.....	40	.....
Jhelum ...	18	Ditto Ditto ...	.....	377	37	245	.....	659	658	447	.....	21	.....
Peshawar,	2	Church Mission Schools ...	5	27	85	.....	.....	117	117	93	4	8	.....
	55	Total ...	5	974	260	900	.....	2,139	2,083	1,481	6	72	.....
		Mooltan Circle.											
Mooltan ...	5	Church Mission Schools ...	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	75	71	66	3	6	.....
	213	Grand Total ...	115	2,736	1,988	*1,804	1	6,644	6,462	4,890	56	228	.....
Delhi ...	1	European Girls' School ...	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	25	17	2	.....	1 to 4 Rs.
Simla ...	1	Auckland House School C. ...	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	42	42	4	.....	10 Rs.
Do. ...	1	Roman Catholic Female Orphanage ...	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	152	151	145	12	.....	1 to 7½ Rs.
Do. ...	1	Mayo Industrial School ...	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	39	39	2	.....	6-10-0 to 10
Lahore ...	1	Anarkali Girls' School C. ...	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	34	30	2	.....	2½ to 5 Rs.
Do. ...	1	Naulakha and Donald Town Girls' Sch. C.	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	28	21	2	.....	1 to 3 Rs.
Gujranwála,	1	Girls' School ...	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	19	17	2	1	.....
	220	Total Female Schools ...	458	2,736	1,988	1,804	1	6,987	6,800	5,201	82	229	.....
		233 Schools for Native girls ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Girls' Schools (for Eurasians and Natives) Gujranwala ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ... Schools for European girls, marked C.	These figures are shewn in the Imperial Return No. B. 3.										

of the Lower Class, for the year 1875-76.

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Received from											*Number of pupils instructed in*							
Provincial Services.	District Funds.	Local General Fund.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Funds.	Native States.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total expenditure.	English.	Urdu.	Hindi (Nágrí).	Hindi (Landá, Mahájní &c., &c.)	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	REMARKS.
1,045 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 0	.....	.....	909 3	2,104 3	2,104 3	..	8	29	.....	..	4	..	
213 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	426 14	739 14	739 14	Girls employed in agricultural labour.							
1,569 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 0	5,005 1	6,592 9	6,592 9	1	109	94	.....	..	.....	.....	* Bengali.
275 0	.....	.....	.....	1,748 8	.....	.....	.....	258 0	2,281 8	2,283 8	6	72	16	.....	..	.....	.....	
165 0	.....	.....	.....	462 8	.....	.....	.....	79 13	707 5	707 5	25	25	3	.....	..	.....	.....	
82 5	20 0	.....	.....	.....	82 5	.....	.....	.....	184 10	184 10	.....	.....	28	10	..	.....	..	
336 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	480 0	816 0	816 0	1	3	10	.....	..	.....	..	
50 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 0	.....	.....	.....	100 0	100 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	
80 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 1	.....	.....	.....	160 2	160 2	.....	14	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	
168 14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171 15	340 13	340 13	.....	2	8	* 10	..	.....	..	* Roman.
120 0	.....	.....	120 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	140 0	380 0	380 0	..	6	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4,204 12	20 0	..	120 0	2,211 0	362 6	..	18 0	7,470 14	14,407 0	14,409 0	38	239	213	20	....	4	.	
407 11	370 3	..	.....	780 15	.....	..	.....	.....	1,558 13	1,556 13	.....	.....	350	.....	....	.....	225	
192 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	64 0	..	.....	128 0	384 0	384 0	.....	.....	52	4	....	.....	.....	
180 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	292 13	472 13	472 13	..	41	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	
120 0	7 14	..	.....	.....	239 0	.....	.....	.....	432 14	432 14	..	13	113	.....	..	.....	.....	
720 0	.....	.....	.....	486 4	.....	.....	6 0	542 0	1,754 4	1,748 12	15	.....	44	7	....	.....	.....	
1,092 0	.....	.....	545 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,225 14	4,862 14	4,862 14	....	228	89	997	....	3	...	
3,325 15	.....	.....	.....	990 0	4,100 0	.....	5 0	.....	8,421 14	6,651 14	..	384	189	583	....	64	....	
892 10	510 0	..	.....	1 0	1,401 11	.....	.....	.....	2,805 5	2,805 5	....	200	207	.....	....	86	...	
1,758 4	.....	.....	.....	1,931 12	120 0	.....	.....	110 1	3,920 4	3,516 8	...	185	72	20	....	7	....	
480 0	.....	.....	.....	195 0	.....	.....	.....	1,801 7	2,476 7	2,476 7	....	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
720 0	.....	.....	.....	951 9	.....	.....	711 6	986 6	3,369 5	3,369 5	32	28	.....	.....	...	3	....	
420 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	480 0	.....	.....	.....	900 0	900 0	....	70	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	
330 0	.....	.....	.....	1,738 14	.....	.....	6 12	.....	2,075 10	2,075 0	....	90	.....	164	...	.....	.....	
179 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	179 6	.....	4 0	.....	362 12	358 12	...	70	.....	.....	...	11	....	
10,817 14	954 1	..	545 0	7,075 6	6,584 1	...	733 2	7,087 11	33,797 3	31,615 15	47	1,399	1,172	1,077	....	124	228	
235 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	291 4	526 4	526 4	.....	.....	8	92	....	.....	..	
405 0	1,839 0	.....	...	.....	720 0	.....	.....	1,476 0	4,440 0	4,440 0	.....	80	1,130	808	138	.....	..	
258 0	1,440 0	...	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,116 0	2,814 0	2,814 0	...	16	622	100	37	....	12	
720 0	.....	.....	.....	1,336 15	.....	.....	7 15	106 6	2,171 4	2,172 3	...	113	.....	.....	.....	33	...	
1,618 0	3,279 0	.....	.....	1,336 15	720 0	..	7 15	2,989 10	9,951 8	9,952 7	.....	209	1,755	580	175	33	12	
300 0	.....	.....	.....	383 9	180 0	.....	.....	.....	863 9	862 15	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
16,940 10	4,253 1	.....	665 0	11,006 14	7,846 7	..	759 1	17,548 3	59,019 4	56,838 5	80	1,922	3,140	1,597	175	161	240	
370 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51 0	797 12	1,219 4	1,208 12	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3,600 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 699 0	.....	10,299 0	11,525 10	37	..	.....	.....	.....	*6	...	*French.
3,181 0	.....	.....	.....	1,943 8	.....	.....	1,962 6	950 0	3,086 14	10,813 13	152	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1,168 2	.....	.....	.....	2,174 0	.....	.....	829 0	150 0	4,321 2	2,340 8	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
840 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,578 8	.....	2,418 8	2,000 10	57	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1,080 0	.....	.....	.....	557 0	.....	.....	367 12	439 0	2,443 12	2,367 11	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
480 0	.....	.....	.....	384 0	240 0	.....	.....	.....	1,104 0	1,104 0	20	7	.....	.....	.....	3	....	
27,660 4	4,253 1	.....	665 0	16,065 6	8,086 7	.....	12,246 11	19,884 15	88,861 12	88,199 13	423	1,922	3,140	1,597	175	167	240	
16,940 10	4,253 1	.....	665 0	11,006 14	7,846 7	.....	759 1	17,548 3	59,019 4	56,838 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
480 0	.....	.....	.....	384 0	240 0	.....	.....	.....	1,104 0	1,104 0	....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
17,420 10	4,253 1	.....	665 0	11,390 14	8,086 7	.....	759 1	17,548 3	60,123 4	57,942 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
9,071 8	.....	.....	.....	2,500 8	.....	.....	10,656 10	2,186 12	24,417 6	27,097 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Statement of Grant-in-aid Normal

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DISTRICT.		NAME OF INSTITUTION.	*Number of pupils on rolls at the close of the year.*								*Teachers.*		
			Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Christians.	Others.	Monthly rate of schooling fee.
		UMBALLA CIRCLE.											
Delhi ...	1	S. P. G. Mission Female Normal School ...	.....	29	8	.....	.....	37	35	28	1	8	.....
Do. ...	2	European Training School ...	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	1	2	.....
		Total ...	3	29	8	.....	.....	40	38	31	2	10	.....
		LAHORE CIRCLE.											
Jullundur ...	1	Indian Female Normal School, ...	.....	15	20	.....	.....	35	43	32	1	4	.....
Amritsar ...	2	Female Normal School ...	.....	13	13	13	.....	39	39	31	.....	3	.....
Siálkot ...	3	Ditto ...	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	39	38	31	1	3	.....
Lahore ...	4	Ditto ...	.....	28	25	7	.....	60	58	49	.....	4	.....
		Total ...	.....	56	97	20	.....	173	178	143	2	14	.....
		Grand Total of Female Normal Schools	3	85	105	20	.....	213	216	174	4	24	.....
Amritsar ...	1	Christian Vernacular Education Society's Normal School for Masters,	7	10	16	6	.....	39	34	29	2	3	.....
	7	Grand Total ...	10	95	121	26	.....	252	250	203	6	27	.....

Schools in the Punjab for the year 1875-76.

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Received from											*Number of pupils instructed in*							
Provincial Services	District Funds	General Local Fund.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Funds.	Native States.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	TOTAL.	Total Expenditure.	English.	Urdu.	Hindi (Nagri).	Hindi, (Landi, Mahajni &c., &c.)	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	REMARKS.
1,826 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,835 14	3,661 14	3,602 14	.....	87	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	
330 0	.....	.....	.....	300 0	.....	.....	60 0	486 12	1,176 12	1,176 12	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2,156 0	.....	.....	.....	300 0	.....	.....	60 0	2,322 10	4,838 10	4,779 10	3	90	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1,000 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 0	2,000 0	2,025 0	.....	20	15	.....	.....	20	.....	
1,632 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200 0	.....	.....	12 8	5,845 0	5,845 0	.....	13	13	13	.....	13	.....	
.....	1,244 14	.....	.....	.....	1,244 14	.....	.....	.....	2,489 12	2,489 12	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	
4,190 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 0	.....	.....	634 6	5,824 11	6,204 1	.....	25	17	18	.....	1	.....	
9,822 13	1,244 14	.....	.....	.....	3,444 14	.....	.....	1,646 14	15,159 7	16,564 0	.....	97	45	31	.....	39	.....	
11,978 13	1,244 14	.....	.....	300 0	3,444 14	.....	60 0	3,969 8	20,998 1	21,343 10	3	187	65	31	.....	39	.....	
3,000 0	.....	.....	.....	80 1	39 0	.....	3 6	5,064 14	8,187 5	8,187 5	9	39	.....	.....	20	39	.....	
14,978 13	1,244 14	.....	.....	380 1	3,483 14	.....	63 6	9,034 6	29,185 6	29,530 15	12	226	65	31	20	78	.....	

Statement of Indigenous Schools

1 DISTRICT.	2 Number of Schools.	3 Number of pupils on the rolls. Hindus.	4 Muhammadans.	5 Others.	6 Total.
Umballa Circle.					
Delhi ...	35	420	180	.....	600
Gurgáon ...	49	411	263	3	677
Karnál ...	40	171	310	.....	481
Hissar ...	8	180	57	3	240
Rohtak ...	36	326	265	18	609
Sirsa ...	54	183	434	7	624
Umballa ...	120	810	915	80	1,805
Ludhiána ...	110	515	644	50	1,206
Simla ...	3	5	25	.....	30
TOTAL ...	455	3,021	3,090	161	6,272
Lahore Circle.					
Jullundur ...	348	1,863	2,450	165	4,478
Hoshiárpur ...	177	970	959	201	2,130
Kangra ...	1	.....	26	.....	26
Amritsar ...	52	560	430	195	1,185
Gurdáspur ...	135	597	963	16	1,576
Siálkot ...	269	687	1,823	17	2,527
Lahore ...	197	1,191	1,606	55	2,852
Gujránwála ...	183	636	1,277	57	1,970
Ferozepore ...	72	312	713	51	1,076
TOTAL ...	1,434	6,816	10,247	757	17,820
Rawalpindi Circle.					
Rawalpindi ...	375	1,028	4,112	379	5,519
Jhelum ...	328	657	3,278	32	3,967
Gujrát ...	828	583	1,714	271	2,568
Sháhpur ...	145	400	2,263	.....	2,663
Peshawar ...	168	121	2,272	7	2,400
Hazara * ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kohát * ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL ...	1,844	2,789	13,639	689	17,117
Mooltán Circle.					
Mooltán ...	55	132	356	.....	488
Jhang ...	129	312	822	46	1,180
Montgomery ...	50	266	265	40	571
Muzaffargarh ...	77	299	577	.....	876
Dera Ghazi Khán ...	91	67	666	.....	723
Dera Ismail Khán ...	124	542	987	22	1,551
Bunnú ...	147	165	1,924	10	2,099
TOTAL ...	673	1,773	5,597	118	7,488
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,406	14,399	32,573	1,725	48,697

* Returns not received from Districts.

in the Punjab for the year 1875-76.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Expenditure.				*Number of persons instructed in*							
From private sources.	From fees.	From Government.	TOTAL.	English.	Urdu.	Hindi (Nagri.)	Hindi (Landi, Mahajani.)	Arabic.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	REMARKS.
252 0 0	1,389 0 0	....	1,641 0 0	10	80	52	202	130	142	16	
49 8 0	79 4 0	....	128 12 0	.....	30	89	263	85	202	8	
453 8 0	56 12 0	....	510 4 0	.....	.....	20	96	274	72	19	
....	924 0 0	....	924 0 0	.....	4	.....	140	30	66	.....	
....	1,253 0 0	....	1,253 0 0	.....	51	24	236	153	131	44	
936 0 0	....	....	936 0 0	.....	12	33	137	420	2	26	
264 2 0	1 14 0	....	266 7 0	117	138	73	695	665	280	138	
41 2 0	2 10 0	....	43 12 0	.....	22	87	272	684	60	181	
....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1,996 11 0	3,706 8 0	....	5,703 3 0	127	337	378	2,041	2,443	945	426	
2,322 4 0	....	....	2,322 4 0	.....	441	165	586	2,450	622	204	
4,628 8 0	....	....	4,628 8 0	.....	154	272	230	733	642	99	
3 0 0	....	....	3 0 0	.....	26	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	
179 0 0	....	....	179 0 0	.....	142	121	426	232	124	140	
2,522 4 0	....	....	2,522 4 0	10	.....	100	301	663	417	58	
2,580 0 0	84 0 0	....	2,664 0 0	.....	198	75	174	1,075	969	36	
3,393 10 0	2,441 0 0	....	5,834 10 0	380	165	58	633	1,333	217	66	
1,831 14 0	....	....	1,831 14 0	.....	179	108	397	806	480	.....	
24 14 0	25 8 0	179 6 4	249 12 4	24	130	68	200	557	97	12	
17,485 6 0	2,570 8 0	179 6 4	20,235 4 4	414	1,438	967	2,947	7,875	3,575	615	
1,889 8 2	195 0 0	....	2,084 8 2	.....	319	619	668	3,024	836	53	
6,603 8 0	3 0 0	....	6,606 8 0	.....	118	141	270	2,972	467	13	
....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	614	1,454	296	124	
8,889 0 0	....	....	8,889 0 0	.....	16	308	.....	2,115	246	.....	
333 0 0	....	....	333 0 0	.....	11	27	96	2,068	191	.....	
....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
17,715 0 2	198 0 0	....	17,913 0 2	.....	464	1,095	1,648	11,633	2,036	190	
100 0 0	....	....	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	39	181	210	58	
2,154 8 0	....	....	2,154 8 0	.....	37	230	.....	745	160	8	
275 0 0	....	....	275 0 0	.....	25	232	.....	216	98	.....	
1,717 8 0	....	....	1,717 8 0	.....	.....	6	239	430	191	10	
82 0 0	....	....	82 0 0	.....	14	4	30	404	271	.....	
837 0 0	300 0 0	....	1,137 0 0	48	69	58	331	687	338	20	
....	....	....	....	.....	27	.....	106	1,786	159	21	
5,166 0 0	369 0 0	....	5,466 0 0	48	172	530	745	4,449	1,427	117	
42,363 1 2	6,775 0 0	179 6 4	49,317 7 6	589	2,411	2,970	7,381	26,400	7,983	1,548	

Statement Shewing the Statistics of the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16	
		Number of pupils on rolls at the close of the year.									*Teachers.*			*Received*			
DISTRICT.	SCHOOL.	Christians.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Average number of pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Average age.	Christians.	Others.	Monthly rate of schooling fee.	Provincial Services.		District Funds.	
Lahore ...	1 Mayo School of Industrial Art.	3	24	49	12	.....	88	67	63	16	2	.....	.....	(a) 10,056	0 0	.....	.....

(a.) Rs. 84 on account of Scholarships.

Schools of Art for the year 1875-76.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
From									*Number of pupils instructed in*						
General Local Fund.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Funds.	Native States.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total Expenditure.	English.	Drawing.	Modelling.	Geometry.	Persian.	Shaikhi.	
						30 12 0	10,086 12 0	(a) 10,086 12 0		86	2	8			

Expenditure on Grants-in-aid on 31st March 1875, ...	Rs.	13,426-5-8
Do. Do. 31st March 1876, ...	Rs.	13,598-5-8
Difference or increase (*explained below*), ...		172-0-0

NEW GRANTS.									
European Training School, Delhi	30	0	0	...	...	...	G. O. No. 2471, 28th June 1875.		
Baptist Mission Girls' Boarding School, Delhi	15	0	0	...	.		Do.	Do.	
Do Zanána classes	25	0	0	...	.	.	Do.	Do.	
Muhammadan School, Amritsar	25	0	0	...	.	.	Do.	Do.	
Brandreth School, Qasúr	50	0	0	...	..	.	Do.	Do.	
Lower District School, Gurdáspur	30	0	0	...			Do.	Do.	
Mission Girls' School, Gujranwala	30	0	0	205	0	0	Do.	Do.	
OLD GRANTS INCREASED.									
Anglo-Vernacular School, Kaithal, Rs. 15 to 51	36	0	0	...		.	G. O. No. 2848, 2nd Augt 1875		
Branch Schools, Bhiwáni, Rs 40 to 50	10	0	0	...	...	..	G. O. No. 2471, 28th June 1875.		
Mayo Industrial School, Simla, Rs 76 to 100 .. .	24	0	0	...	.	.	Do.	Do.	
Rahon Branch Schools, Rs 49 to 54.	5	0	0	...		...	Do.	Do.	
Branch Schools, Batála, Rs 76 to 90	14	0	3	...		..	Do.	Do.	
Branch Schools, Lahore, Rs 65 to 90	25	0	0	...	..	.	Do.	Do.	
Mission School, Gujránwála, Rs. 85 to 140 ...	55	0	0	...			Do.	Do	
Elementary English School Pind Dadan Khán, Rs 25 to 50,	25	0	0	...	.		G. O. No. 2777, 24rd July 1875.		
Branches to District School Mooltan, Rs. 03 to 80 ...	17	0	0	211	0	0	No. 2471, 28th June 1875.		
Total Increase ...	...		..	416	0	0			
GRANTS ABOLISHED OR REDUCED.									
4th Gurkha Regimental School, Bakló, Rs. 40 to 27 ...	13	0	0	...	..		G. O. No. 1934, 13th May 1873.		
Anglo-Vernacular School, Ferozepore	171	0	0	(a)	...	...	G. O. No 4695, 16th Decr 1875.		
Branches to Gujrat District School	60	0	0	244	0	0	G. O. No. 2859, 3rd Augt. 1875.		
Nét increase ...	...		..	172	0	0			

(a) This institution was made a Government District School from 1st January 1876.

Statement showing the expenditure of public money during the year 1875-76 *on Educational buildings in the Punjab.*

Expenditure from Department Public Works Budget.	Rs.	A.	P.
a. Repairs	16,688	3	11
b. Minor Works (up to Rs. 2,500)	3,523	6	11
c. Larger works (above Rs. 2,500)	49,809	2	8
TOTAL ...	70,020	13	6
Deduct Expenditure on Lawrence Asylum, Murree, incurred in 1873-74 and 1874-75	4,215	13	...
Total from Public Works Department Budget ...	65,805	...	6

Expenditure from Educational Budget.	Rs.	R.	P.
d. Repairs to Government Buildings	...	...	...
e. Minor Government Buildings	...	...	...
f. Minor Grants-in-aid (Rs. 1,000 and under)	...	...	...
g. Larger Grants (above Rs. 1,000) see detail at foot	10,280	...	...
Total from Educational Budget ...	10,280	...	...
Grand Total Outlay Rs.	76,085	...	6

(*a*). Including Rs. 1,237-9-9 on account of Lawrence Mily. Asylum at Sanáwar.
" " 1,500-0-0 Do. Rent of Medical School, Lahore.
" " 1,470-0-0 Do. " of building occupied by Principal Medical School, Lahore.
(*b*). " " 2,629-0-0 Do. Lawrence Mily. Asylum at Sanáwar.
(*c*). " " 2,700-6-9 Do. Do. Do. Do.

(*g*). Bishop Cotton School, Simla ... ... Rs. 9,100
Roman Catholic Female Orphanage ... ... " 1,180
Total ... " 10,280

N. B.—The expenditure from "Provincial Services" only is exhibited in this Statement.

Statement showing the number of pupils in each class of District Schools in the beginning and at the close of 1875-76.

District.	Number of pupils in each class at the close of 1874-75.												Number of pupils in each class at the close of 1875-76.												
	Upper Dept.				Middle Department.					Lower Dept.				Upper Dept.				Middle Department.					Lower Dept.			
	9th Class.	8th Class.	7th Class.	Total.	6th Class.	5th Class.	4th Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	Total.	Grand Total.	9th Class.	8th Class.	7th Class.	Total.	6th Class.	5th Class.	4th Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	Total.	Grand Total.
Delhi District School	41	33	32	106	30	57	63	70	220	..	..	..	326	30	28	37	95	32	45	56	106	289	..	..	..	334
do. Anglo-Arabic School	..	..	..	..	6	16	24	52	98	46	115	163	261	..	..	..	..	7	13	24	59	103	62	64	126	229
Gurgáon High Vernacular School	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Rewári District School	..	..	..	..	13	30	48	72	163	..	..	..	163	..	..	..	..	24	35	57	73	189	..	..	..	189
Karnál Ditto	..	..	..	..	6	11	20	41	78	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	..	10	9	27	33	79	..	..	..	79
Bhiwani Ditto	..	..	..	..	6	7	14	25	52	..	..	..	52	..	..	..	..	6	7	17	33	63	..	..	..	63
Rohtak Ditto	..	..	..	..	10	11	24	25	70	..	..	..	70	..	..	..	..	12	13	23	39	87	..	..	..	87
Jagadhri Ditto	..	..	..	..	14	14	21	43	92	..	..	..	92	..	..	..	..	15	17	30	87	149	..	..	..	149
Rupar Ditto	..	..	..	..	10	27	26	29	92	..	..	..	92	..	..	..	..	14	15	31	25	85	..	..	..	85
Ludhiána High Vernacular School	3	17	33	53	3	26	34	16	79	32	40	72	204	8	21	35	64	22	28	15	25	90	35	33	68	222
Simla District School	..	..	..	..	2	8	10	26	46	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	5	6	14	19	44	..	..	..	44
Total	44	50	74	168	100	207	284	399	990	80	155	235	1,393	38	57	72	167	147	188	294	499	1,128	97	97	194	1,489
Rahon District School	..	..	..	..	15	21	33	60	129	..	..	..	129	..	..	..	..	19	18	46	37	120	..	..	..	120
Hoshiárpur Ditto	12	21	15	48	28	48	50	63	189	..	..	..	237	17	13	12	42	31	43	53	52	179	..	..	..	221
Nárpur Ditto	..	..	..	..	14	13	13	34	74	..	..	..	74	..	..	..	..	11	13	15	43	82	..	..	..	82
Amritsar Ditto	19	19	17	55	47	90	138	26	301	..	..	..	356	19	21	25	65	58	103	145	..	306	..	..	..	371
Gurdáspur Ditto	..	..	..	..	25	14	33	66	138	54	65	119	267	..	..	..	..	8	22	41	104	175	..	..	..	175
Batalá Ditto	..	..	..	..	17	20	31	68	136	..	..	..	136	..	..	..	..	21	18	43	71	153	..	..	..	153
Lahore Ditto	16	32	39	87	48	58	106	..	207	..	..	..	294	37	29	37	103	57	92	151	..	300	..	..	..	403
Gujránwalla Ditto	..	..	..	..	11	14	34	21	90	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	..	14	26	68	78	186	..	..	..	186
Ferozepore* Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	15	52	73	159	123	228	351	510
Total	47	72	71	190	200	278	449	337	1,264	54	65	119	1,573	73	63	74	210	238	350	614	458	1,660	123	228	351	2,221
Jhelum District School	..	..	..	..	7	15	34	56	112	..	..	..	112	..	..	..	..	14	17	48	72	151	..	..	..	151
Gujrát Ditto	16	22	19	57	44	46	72	79	241	..	..	..	298	11	8	8	27	30	25	38	54	147	..	..	..	174
Bhera Ditto	..	..	..	..	9	7	19	42	77	..	..	..	77	..	..	..	..	11	16	26	49	102	..	..	..	102
Abbottabád Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	10	17	13	40	15	37	52	92	..	..	..	..	..	5	12	19	36	10	17	27	63
Kohát Ditto	..	..	..	..	5	9	14	34	62	..	..	..	62	..	..	..	..	8	13	22	33	76	..	..	..	76
Total	16	22	19	57	65	87	156	224	532	15	37	52	641	11	8	8	27	63	76	146	227	512	10	17	27	566
Mianwáli District School	..	..	..	..	17	16	57	48	138	..	..	..	138	..	..	..	..	16	15	47	53	131	..	..	..	131
Jhang Ditto	..	..	..	..	22	19	37	53	131	..	..	..	131	..	..	..	..	20	22	48	40	130	..	..	..	130
Dera Ghási Khán District School	6	5	6	17	10	35	35	49	129	..	..	..	146	2	5	5	12	17	24	48	54	143	..	..	..	155
Total	6	5	6	17	49	70	129	150	398	..	..	..	415	2	5	5	12	53	61	143	147	404	..	..	..	416
Grand Total	113	149	170	432	414	642	1,018	1,110	3,184	149	257	406	4,022	124	133	159	416	501	675	1,197	1,331	3,704	230	342	572	4,692

* Constituted a Govt School from January 1876.

Statement showing the number of pupils in each Class of Middle Vernacular Schools at the beginning and at the close of 1875-76.

District.	Number of Schools.	*Number of pupils in each class at close of* 1874-75.							Number of Schools.	*Number of pupils in each class at the close of* 1875-76.						
		6th Class.	5th Class.	4th Class.	3rd Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	Total.		6th Class.	5th Class.	4th Class.	3rd Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	Total.
Delhi	7	25	47	24	85	193	377	751	7	38	31	51	74	165	414	773
Gurgáon	2	8	11	11	17	40	147	234	2	14	12	9	19	53	111	218
Karnál	2	6	7	10	30	42	189	284	2	13	10	32	50	52	155	312
Hissár	2	1	8	14	18	47	78	166	2	6	10	14	28	32	76	166
Rohtak	4	12	20	24	43	76	322	497	4	29	18	43	53	57	314	514
Sirsa	2	4	4	17	25	47	195	292	2	11	10	16	31	56	143	267
Umballa	13	53	88	80	163	242	818	1,444	13	97	51	137	132	286	792	1,495
Ludhiana	7	14	41	44	54	119	275	547	7	41	54	44	89	123	329	680
TOTAL ...	39	123	226	224	435	806	2,401	4,215	39	249	196	346	476	824	2,334	4,425
Jullundur	7	32	51	66	90	116	513	868	7	76	80	76	88	139	432	891
Hoshiárpur	6	31	82	52	82	136	337	720	6	72	179	80	91	139	244	805
Kangra	2	6	10	21	31	33	175	276	3	8	16	19	25	37	254	359
Amritsar	6	8	10	51	92	134	306	601	8	35	62	102	88	192	380	859
Gurdáspur	4	6	16	22	60	100	452	656	4	25	38	41	67	116	251	538
Siálkot	7	55	57	78	114	111	269	684	8	75	74	110	112	163	281	815
Lahore	6	36	59	43	120	142	479	879	6	34	68	55	111	147	592	1,007
Gujránwála	1	30	10	13	16	27	56	152	1	20	19	14	10	19	71	153
Ferozepore	4	27	23	31	49	86	121	337	4	37	39	43	50	96	146	411
TOTAL ...	43	231	318	377	654	885	2,708	5,173	47	382	575	540	642	1,048	2,651	5,838
Rawalpindi	2	5	13	27	27	59	140	271	4	33	25	56	68	105	316	603
Jhelum	2	11	15	26	31	48	107	238	2	18	17	27	36	59	102	259
Gujrát	3	29	39	44	71	80	220	483	3	23	35	50	65	95	235	503
Shahpur	4	14	29	44	74	91	344	696	4	17	27	43	61	107	373	628
Hazara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	10	12	17	70	115
TOTAL ...	11	59	96	141	203	278	911	1,588	14	91	110	186	242	383	1,096	2,108
Mooltan	5	16	39	49	51	99	437	691	4	26	33	33	59	59	307	517
Montgomery	2	10	17	18	31	49	129	254	3	8	19	17	35	63	269	411
Muzaffargarh	2	4	5	12	20	42	170	253	2	5	5	15	33	47	171	276
Dera Ismáil Khán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	24	21	50	97	315	513
Dera Ghazi Khán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 (a)	20	30	27	38	35	190	340
TOTAL ...	9	30	61	79	102	190	736	1,198	16	65	111	113	215	301	1,252	2,057
GRAND TOTAL ...	102	443	701	821	1,394	2,159	6,756	12,274	116	787	992	1,185	1,575	2,556	7,333	14,428

(a) Last year the schools of Dera Ghazi Khán district were returned as Aided Schools.

Statement showing the Number of Pupils studying in each Class of Government Primary Schools of each District at the beginning and at the close of 1875-76.

District.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils in each class at the close of 1874-75.					Number of schools.	Number of pupils in each class at the close of 1875-76.					Remarks.
		4th Class.	3rd Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	Total.		4th Class.	3rd Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	Total.	
Delhi	37	43	101	279	1,060	1,483	39	76	159	329	1,158	1,722	
Gurgáon	47	144	204	365	1,239	1,952	46	220	189	434	1,268	2,111	
Karnál	35	48	65	174	946	1,233	34	85	84	223	923	1,315	
Hissár	17	39	54	115	393	602	18	70	72	100	412	654	
Rohtak	32	62	108	266	1,038	1,474	35	101	112	265	972	1,450	
Sirsa	15	16	30	79	505	630	19	22	44	130	424	620	
Umballa	58	154	153	356	2,185	2,848	58	186	239	593	2,139	3,157	
Ludhiána	47	31	134	443	1,317	1,925	47	118	309	474	1,343	2,244	
Simla	3	7	11	25	130	173	3	6	12	34	101	153	
Total ...	291	544	860	2,102	8,814	12,320	299	884	1,220	2,582	8,740	13,426	
Jullundur	71	244	328	496	2,433	3,501	73	320	327	605	2,548	3,800	
Hoshiárpur	77	248	465	812	2,703	4,228	82	339	482	1,022	2,180	4,023	
Kángra	44	77	132	298	1,560	2,067	(a) 49	82	128	311	1,534	2,055	(a) Includes 8 Schools supported by the Raja of Guler.
Amritsar	71	181	298	576	2,229	3,284	69	291	511	833	1,673	3,308	
Gurdáspur	96	235	505	893	3,186	4,819	96	359	462	980	2,402	4,203	
Siálkot	75	374	407	710	2,477	3,968	73	397	387	874	2,041	3,699	
Lahore	45	104	203	464	1,337	2,108	45	112	140	347	1,583	2,182	
Gujránwála	67	326	339	614	2,253	3,532	70	413	466	715	1,975	3,569	
Ferozepore	39	102	151	290	1,082	1,625	37	90	234	328	753	1,405	
Total ...	585	1,891	2,828	5,153	19,260	29,132	594	2,103	2,937	6,015	16,689	28,044	
Ráwalpindi	52	255	328	614	2,607	3,804	48	239	566	629	2,376	3,610	
Jhelum	37	422	359	422	1,481	2,684	35	332	335	525	1,507	2,699	
Gujrát	37	561	446	509	961	2,462	37	410	350	553	1,122	2,435	
Shahpur	24	95	122	188	528	933	24	101	110	214	566	991	
Peshawar	38	9	69	125	1,037	1,240	36	23	51	215	1,002	1,291	
Hazára	17	8	85	201	506	800	21	31	94	209	530	864	
Kohát	3	2	3	16	84	105	3	4	8	32	70	114	
Total ...	208	1,352	1,406	2,066	7,204	12,028	204	1,140	1,314	2,377	7,173	12,004	
Mooltan	34	59	114	228	893	1,294	35	87	161	240	922	1,410	
Jhang	24	107	130	223	661	1,121	24	103	129	204	769	1,205	
Montgomery	17	62	74	146	618	900	18	53	65	109	606	833	
Muzaffargarh	22	64	91	125	603	883	22	74	136	179	733	1,122	
Dera Ismail Khan ...	17	83	98	194	911	1,286	21	84	103	154	862	1,203	
Bannú	20	33	96	117	811	1,020	20	49	80	179	684	992	
Dera Gazi Khán ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) 27	117	144	142	489	892	(b) Last year the schools of D. G. Khan District were returned as Aided Schools.
Total ...	134	408	563	1,053	4,500	6,504	167	567	818	1,207	5,065	7,657	
Grand Total ...	1,218	4,195	5,657	10,354	39,778	59,984	1,264	4,994	6,289	12,181	37,667	61,131	

Results of the Calcutta University Examinations for all Educational Institutions in the Punjab.

Years.	M. A. Examination.			B. A Examination.			F. A. Examination.			Entrance Examination.		
		Passed.			Passed.			Passed.			Passed.	
	No. of candidates.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	No. of candidates.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	No. of candidates.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	No. of candidates.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.
1861-62 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	4 (*a*)	1
1862-63 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	7	1
1863-64 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	15 (*a*)	10
1864-65 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	15 (*b*)	16
1865-66 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	5	5	75	15 (*a*)	8
1866-67 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	4	.....	81	18	4
1867-68 ...	.....	.....	.....	7	2	2	11	4	1	73	24 (*a*)	20
1868-69 ...	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	11	4	.....	78	19 (*c*)	19 (*b*)
1869-70 ...	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	18	9	.....	98	22	22
1870-71 ...	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	20	15	.....	74	23	28 (*a*)
1871-72 ...	2	2	.....	8	3	.....	21	4	.....	81	13	20
1872-73 ...	1	1	.....	14	8	.....	26	10	.....	54	12	10
1873-74 ...	1	1	.....	5	2	.....	22	16	.....	71	10	14
1874-75 ...	3	1	.....	5	2	.....	14	11	.....	89	19	23

(*a*). Including one School-Master. (*b*). Including two school-Masters. (*c*). Including one private student.

The Statement exhibiting in detail the results of the Examination of the Calcutta University for the year 1875-76.

M. A. Examination January 1876.

Name of Institution.	No. of candidates.	Passed in			Remarks
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	
Government College, Delhi, ...	1*	.....	.....	.....	* There are no divisions for those who pass the M. A. examination without honors.
Ditto, Lahore, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	

B. A. Examination January 1876.

Name of Institution.	No. of candidates.	*Passed in*			*Failed in*					
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	English.	Second Language.	History.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	Mental and Moral Philosophy	Optional subjects.
Government College, Delhi, ...	8	.....	1	.....	7	.....	2	6	1	.....
Ditto Lahore, ...	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Total, ...	11	.....	3	.....	8	.....	2	7	1	.....

First Arts Examination of 1875.

Name of Institution.	Number of candidates.	*Passed in*			*Failed in*						
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	English.	2nd Language.	History.	Mathematics.	Logic.	Chemistry.	Psychology.
Government College, Delhi, ...	7	2	.....	2	3	1	2	2	.....	.....	1
Ditto, Lahore, ...	8	.....	2	2	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Total, ...	15	2	2	4	5	3	2	4	.....	.....	1

Entrance Examination of 1875.

Name of Institution.	No. of candidates.	*Passed in*			*Failed in*				Absent.
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	English.	2nd Language.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	
Government Schools.									
Delhi, ...	19	2	9	1	4	1*	1	3	.....
Lahore, ...	(a)16	2	4	1	8	1	3	7	.....
Amritsar, ...	12	.....	7	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....
Hoshiárpur, ...	7	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....
Gujrát, ...	4	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....
Total, ...	58	5	23	2	22	2	5	13	.....
Aided Schools.									
Delhi Mission School, ...	8	.....	3	1	4	.....	.....	4	.....
Lahore Do., ...	4	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Amritsar Do., ...	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gujránwála Do., ...	5	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
Jullundur Do., ...	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ráwalpindi Do., ...	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ludhiána Do., ...	8	.....	1	3	1	1	1	4	1
Bishop Cotton School, Simla, ...	6	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Oriental College, Lahore, ...	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adult English School, Lahore, ...	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Total, ...	42	2	17	4	12	1	1	15	1
Unaided Schools.									
Fatiáda School, ...	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Total, ...	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total, ...	101	7	40	6	35	4	6	28	1

(a) Includes three boys who went up from the Lahore Government College and passed.

Statement showing the Number of Students of District Schools who have obtained employment during 1875-76.

District.	Number of students who have obtained employment in the Educational Department.	Number of students who have obtained employment in the Civil Department.	Number of students who have obtained employment in other Departments.	Total.	Average salary.			Remarks.
Delhi District School ...	...	1	3	4	19	0	0	
Rewarí Ditto ...	...	1	...	1	12	0	0	
Bhiwáni Ditto ...	1	3	4	8	10	8	0	
Rohtak Ditto ...	1	...	1	2	21	0	0	
Jagádhri Ditto ...	...	...	1	1	25	0	0	
Rúpar Ditto ...	1	6	...	7	23	7	0	
Ludhiána High Vernacular School ...	7	...	...	7	9	11	0	
Simla District School ...	...	1	2	3	26	11	0	
Ráhon Ditto ...	1	...	3	4	14	0	0	
Hoshiárpur Ditto ...	2	...	...	2	17	8	0	
Núrpur Ditto ...	2	...	1	3	9	0	0	
Amritsar Ditto ...	...	2	4	6	15	8	0	
Gurdáspur Ditto ...	...	...	1	1	15	0	0	
Batála Ditto ...	...	1	2	3	11	11	0	
Lahore Ditto ...	...	...	3	3	21	11	0	
Gujránwála Ditto ...	...	...	1	1	15	0	0	
Ferozepóre Ditto ...	...	...	4	4	25	0	0	
Gujrát Ditto ...	2	3	6	11	26	0	0	
Bhera Ditto ...	1	1	...	2	9	3	0	
Kohát Ditto ...	1	...	1	2	20	0	0	
Mooltan Ditto ...	...	...	6	6	18	0	0	
Jhang Ditto ...	1	3	...	4	12	0	0	
Dera Ghazi Khán Ditto ...	...	...	3	3	15	11	0	
Total ...	20	22	46	88	17	1	0	

Statement showing the Number of Students of Vernacular Schools who have obtained employment during 1875-76.

DISTRICT.	Number of students who have obtained employment in the Educational Department.	Number of students who have obtained employment in the Civil Department.	Number of students who have obtained employment in other Departments.	Total.	Average Salary.		
1. Delhi, ...	5	1	2	8	9	12	...
2. Gurgáon, ...	3	2	2	7	7	14	...
3. Karnál, ...	...	2	2	4	10	8	...
4. Hissár, ...	2	...	...	2	11	...	...
5. Rohtak, ...	...	7	3	10	9	6	...
6. Sirsá, ...	...	2	...	2	20	...	...
7. Umballa, ...	6	5	5	16	6	10	...
8. Ludhiána, ...	6	4	4	14	6	7	...
9. Jullundkur, ...	1	1	1	3	7	...	...
10. Hoshiárpur, ...	11	7	4	22	5	5	...
11. Amritsar, ...	2	2	17	21	8	10	...
12. Gurdáspur, ...	1	5	5	11	8	6	...
13. Siálkot, ...	...	1	...	1	10	...	...
14. Lahore, ...	5	4	3	12	8	12	...
15. Gujránwála, ...	5	4	8	17	12	9	...
16. Ferozepore, ...	5	1	2	8	5	14	...
17. Ráwalpindi, ...	6	21	15	42	7	14	...
18. Jhelum, ...	2	20	3	25	6	2	...
19. Gujrát, ...	1	...	1	2	7	8	...
20. Sháhpur, ...	...	7	2	9	8	...	...
21. Mooltán, ...	1	1	2	4	6	8	...
22. Jhang, ...	2	2	...	4	8	8	...
23. Montgomery, ...	2	3	2	7	7	7	...
24. Muzaffargarh, ...	1	4	2	7	8	14	...
25. Dera Ismáil Khán, ...	6	5	10	21	5	6	...
26. Dera Gazi Khán, ...	2	...	3	5	6	10	...
27. Bannú, ...	13	...	2	15	6	6	...
Total, ...	88	111	100	299	8	6	...

Return of Students who have passed the Normal School Examination held in June 1875, and gained certificates of qualification.

No.	Name of passed candidate.	When and where examined.	Where educated.	Grade of certificate gained.
1	Fateh Singh ...	June 1875 Lahore.	Lahore Normal School.	2nd grade.
2	Jattú Rám ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	4th grade
3	Jamál-ud-dín ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
4	Mirán Baksh ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
5	Gauri Shankar ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
6	Bhagwan Das ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
7	Imám Sháh ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
8	Abdul-haí ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
9	Bhagat Singh ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
10	Hanúmán ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
11	Káshi Rám, II ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
12	Gulám Qádar ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
13	Nathú Rám ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
14	Murád Ali Shah ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
15	Ráhá Kishn ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
16	Miláwá Mal, I ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
17	Miláwá Mal, II ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
18	Harnám Das ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
19	Ganda Rám ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
1	Duni Chand ...	June 1875 Ráwalpindi.	Ráwalpindi Normal Shcool.	2nd grade.
2	Rúp Lál ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
3	Gulám Hasan ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
4	Rájwalí ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	4th grade.
5	Hansráj ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
6	Basandá-Rám ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
7	Ghásí Rám ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
8	Ganda Mal ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
9	Lakhmi Das ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
10	Karm Chand ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
11	Ganesh Dás ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
12	Kanhyá Lál ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
13	Lachman Dás ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
1	Mehr-ud-dín ...	June 1875 Delhi.	Delhi Normal School.	2nd grade.
2	Mohammad U'mr ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
3	Páli Rám ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
4	Har Saráp ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
5	Jado Ráe ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
6	Búrá Rám ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	4th grade.
7	Kúra Rám ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
8	Lajja Rám ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
9	Rahim Baksh ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
10	Maqsúd Ali ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
11	Mahmúd Khán ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
12	Abdur-rahmán ...	Ditto Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Return of Private Endowments, Donations, and Subscriptions, from which aid was received by the Department during 1875-76.

District.	Name of Donor.	Description.	Annual value.	For what period to continue.	For what purpose.
Delhi ...	Nawáb Fazal Ali Khan Etmad-ud dowla, of Lucknow ...	Promissory notes of the value of 1,73,600.	7,249 15 9	Permanent.	For extention of education in Delhi.
	Lala Rami Mal ...	Cash ...	600	To end of January 1878.	Maintenance of Anglo-Sanskrit School Delhi.
	Rai Chhunna Mal ...	Cash ...	120	Ditto, Ditto ...	Do. Do.
Hissár ...	204 Residents of Bhiwáni ...	Cash ...	180	.....	Scholarships and fees of indigent boys of the Bhiwáni District School.
Rohtak ...	Residents and Lambardars of Jhajjar &c. ...	Cash ...	68 7 ...	At will of donor.	Expenses of the Branch Schools &c.
Umballa ...	11 Residents of the district ...	Cash ...	40	Ditto ...	Expenses of the Rupar District School.
	18 Do. Do. ...	Cash ...	180	During existence of schools	Maintenance of Branch Schools, Rupar.
Ludhiána ...	Sardar Mit Singh of Malaud ...	Cash ...	120	At will of donor.	Pay of Assistant Teacher in Malaud School.
	Sardar Haqiqat Singh of Bir Khurd	Cash ...	120	Ditto ...	Pay of Assistant Teacher in Bir Khurd.
	1 Resident of Ludhu ...	Cash ...	30	.....	Pay of Assistant Teacher in a Primary School.
Jullundur ...	22 Members of Local Committee.	Cash	303 12 ...	.....	Darees for the Middle and Primary Schools.
	Residents of the District ...	Cash ...	9 4 9	.....	Salaries of teachers in the schools of the district.
Hoshiárpur	125 Members of Local Committees	Cash ...	394 7 3	.....	For prizes, fees, sweetmeats, food &c., to poor boys of the schools in the district.
Kángra ...	Raja Bija Sen of Mandi ...	Cash ...	500	At will of donor.	Maintenance of Palampur School.
	3 Englishmen, residents of Holta	Cash ...	120	Ditto ...	Do, Do.
	Mr. Shaw, Member of Committee of Kanyára ...	Cash ...	180	Ditto ...	For maintenance of Kanyara School.
	Residents of the District ...	Cash ...	266 10 10	.....	Maintenance of 5 Primary Schools.
Gurdáspur,	2 Residents of the District ...	Cash ...	60	At will of donors.	Maintenance of Hindi School and Female Schools at Kánuwán.
Siálkot ...	Residents of Zaffarwál ...	Cash ...	25	.....	Pay of an English teacher at Zaffarwal.
	Residents of Villages ...	Cash ...	308 15 11	.....	Maintenance of Primary and Female Schools.
Gujránwála	6 Christian Residents ...	Cash ...	376 8 ...	During their residence in the district ...	For maintenance of English Female School.
Ferozepore	Sodi Man Singh, Honorary Magistrate of Bohár ...	Cash ...	180	At will of donor.	For pay of teacher, Bohar school.
	Members of Committee, Zira &c.,	Cash ...	65 1 ...	Ditto ...	Do. Do.
Jhang ...	38 Residents of Tahsil Jhang ...	Cash ...	489	During existence of school	Maintenance of the English School at Maghyána.
	20 Residents of Shorkot ...	Cash ...	276	Ditto ...	Maintenance of the English School, Shorkot.
	79 Residents of Chiniot ...	Cash ...	246	Ditto ...	Do. Do. Chiniot.
	10 Do. of Village Qáim ...	Cash ...	60	Ditto ...	Maintenance of Primary School, Qáim.
	5 Do. Do. Machhiwál ...	Cash ...	60	To end of 15th Decr. 1877	Do. Do. Machhiwál.
	5 Residents of Shorkot ...	Cash ...	30	During existence of school	For maintenance of Hindi Female School at Shorkot.
Montgomery	225 Officials, and other Residents of the District ...	Cash ...	360	Ditto ...	For maintenance of English School at Montgomery.

Distribution of Expenditure on Education under the three main heads "Direction," "Inspection," and "Instruction," for 1875-76.

	From Provincial Services.			From Local Funds.		
Direction and its subsidiary charges	A 1,08,052	8	0	.....	.....	.....
Inspection	1,23,248	8	0	2,936	7	3
Instruction	B 4,37,883	0	0	B 6,42,149	12	0

A. Includes Rs. 56,920-9-0 on account of the Book Depôt, and Rs. 8,347-13-6 for the Patronage of Literature and other Miscellaneous charges; total Rs. 65,268-6-0, which if deducted reduces the cost of Direction to Rs. 42,781-2-0.

B. Exclusive of expenditure on Educational buildings.

Government Colleges, 1875-76.

	General Education.	
	Delhi.	Lahore.
Number of Institutions	1	1
Number on rolls at the close of 1875-76	46	67
Average daily attendance for 1875-76	37	41
Total Expenditure { From Provincial Services	Rs. 24,368	Rs. 25,064
Total Expenditure { From Local Funds	3,351	3,637

Results of the Normal School Examination held in June 1875.

	No. of candidates.	Number passed.				Number plucked.
		First grade.	2nd grade.	3rd grade.	4th grade.	
Delhi Normal School	25	.....	5	.....	7	13
Lahore Normal School	29	.....	1	.....	18	10
Rawalpindi Normal School	23	.....	3	.....	10	10
Total	77	.....	9	.....	35	33

Comparative Statement of Schools and Scholars in each Circle, 1874-75 *and* 1875-76.

	1874-75.		1875-76.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Umballa Circle	494	27,095	520	28,347
Lahore Circle	995	53,641	999	53,113
Rawalpindi Circle	305	19,654	306	20,368
Mooltan Circle	226	12,652	240	13,456
Total	2,020	1,13,042	2,065	1,15,284

Statement showing the Government Scholarships awarded to College Students during 1875-76.

NAMES OF SCHOLARS.	College at which held.	Class.	Monthly value of scholarship.
Senior Scholarships.			
Muhammad Ibrahim	Delhi.	3rd year.	36
Kali Krishna Makhopadhyay	Delhi.	Do.	30
Aya Ram	Lahore.	Do.	26
Salig Ram	Lahore.	Do.	24
Junior Scholarships.			
Muhammad Husain	Delhi.	1st year.	15
H. R. Goulding	Lahore.	Do.	15
Umar Bakush	Lahore.	Do.	13
Umrao Singh	Delhi.	Do.	13
Daya Ram	Lahore.	Do.	12
Tansukh Rai	Lahore.	Do.	12
Dwarka Das	Delhi.	Do.	12
Parma Nand	Lahore.	Do.	10
Kishan Lal	Delhi.	Do.	10
Muhammad Ali	Lahore.	Do.	10
Devi Parshad	Delhi.	Do.	10